FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

According to AFP, Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti told a press conference in Tehran that it is too soon for Iran to comment on the latest U.S. response to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. The head of the Supreme Court and leader of the Islamic Republican Party said that he personally has yet to review the U.S. response but intends to do soon. The Beirut paper AS-SAFIR, according to AFP, reported on 11 December that authoritative Iranian authorities have revealed that the hostages will be released on Christmas Day. An Iranian Government spokesman subsequently told AFP that no agreement has yet been reached on their release and that Iran is still studying the details of the latest U.S. reply.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Majlis Letter--Tehran radio reported that the Majlis approved a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni praising his "decisive action regarding the punishment of possible torturers" and calling on the commission investigating the torture charges to identify the guilty parties so they can be punished, publish their names, find out under whose orders the guilty parties acted, disclose illegal interferences in judicial affairs and, if the cahrges of torture appear to be "trivial," punish those offenders "who exaggerate such weaknesses in order to weaken the government."

Iran Foreign Affairs

Mokri to Moscow--Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Monammad Mokri, has resumed his duties in Moscow, AFP noted, after being recalled home for 2 months "for consultations" following remarks he made on the war with Iraq.

OPEC Meeting--At a press conference in Kuala Lumpur reported by AFP, Indonesian Energy Minister Dr Subroto said Indonesia has received confirmation from Iran that it will attend the OPEC meeting in Bali but has not been told who will lead the delegation. Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan was captured by Iraq about a month ago.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio finally acknowledged Iraqi claims of a major Iranian counterattack around Abadan. By asserting that Iranian forces inflicted "the severest blows" on Iraqi troops in a "widespread surprise attack" that began last week and finally ended on 10 December. While claiming to have destroyed an unspecified number of Iraqi tanks and to have killed 70, the radio admitted 10 Iranians were killed and 130 wounded, one of the largest admissions of Iranian casualties to date. According to Baghdad radio, the Iraqi General Command reported that Iraqi forces rebuffed another attempt by Iranian forces to break out of the Abadan encirclement the night of 9-10 December and killed 195, bringing the claimed weeklong total of Iranians killed in the counterattacks to over 600. In other fighting, Tehran radio noted Iranian air attacks on Kirkuk and Mehran in Iraq and continued ground operations around Shur-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr).

In a related report, the Kuwaiti health minister denied a PARS report that wounded Iraqi soldiers are being treated in Kuwaiti hospitals. The health minister told KUNA such reports are "groundless" but indicated Kuwait's hospitals serve "everyone, rendering help to those who request treatment."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Citing "an official Jordanian source," Amman radio reported that Jordanian forces have begun to withdraw from defensive positions along the northern border following Syria's "real and unconditional withdrawal" of its forces. AL-AKHBAR and AR-RA'Y, in articles reviewed by the radio, noted the Syrian-Jordanian troop withdrawals and indicated these moves would produce a constructive dialogue between the two countries.

Soviet Gulf Proposals

In the wake of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for a worldwide accord guaranteeing the military neutralization of the Gulf, the Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, in a statement to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and AL-QABAS, reported by KUNA, said Kuwait welcomes any step that will keep the Gulf region away from pacts and bases and has always demanded that the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea remain remote from foreign fleets and international conflicts. Brezhnev's proposals, reported by TASS, included demands that all the major powers agree not to establish military bases or deploy nuclear weapons in the Gulf or interfere in the internal affairs of Gulf countries. The Soviet leader also called for agreement to respect the nonalignment and sovereign right to natural resources of Gulf states and to maintain normal trade relations between them and the outside world.

Egypt

Following his return from Washington Vice President Husni Mubarak, in a statement reported by Cairo radio, described his talks in the U.S. capital as "quite excellent" and said the most important point to emerge was that the Camp David process will be continued after the new U.S. administration takes over. Calling for a "referendum for the Palestinian people" to determine their own fate, Mubrak said the Palestinian problem "cannot be solved through the annexation of the West Bank by Jordan." He said autonomy must be the first objective, "then Jordan can join the negotiations."

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SOVIET GROUP ARRIVES FOR COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD102120 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A USSR delegation, headed by [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Union of that country, arrived in Kabul today to take part in the first congress of the DRA agricultural cooperatives.

The delegation was welcomed at the Kabul international airport by the deputy minister of commerce and the deputy minister of land reform of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

Nikolay Aleksandrov, the deputy minister of the USSR ministry of Agriculture, is also a member of the delegation.

FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW BANKNOTES

LD092230 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Announcement by the Ministry of Finance of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Finance and the Afghanistan state bank will put in circulation and (?exchange) three kinds of new banknotes in denominations of 100, 50 and 10 Afghanis which have been newly (?published) by the DRA and are decorated with a special symbol of the Afghanistan bank. The new notes can be used alongside previous banknotes which are currently in legal circulation.

The three kinds of new banknotes are completely different from previous banknotes in their design, color, size and other specifications. The (?watermark) of the banknotes has been embodied inside a (?semicircle).

The new banknotes will become legal current [passage indistinct] alongside the previous banknotes which are currently in legal circulation. At present both banknotes--those of previous design and the newly designed--are made use of in exchange dealings of the country. They are regarded as the country's valid currency.

The Afghanistan state bank (?prints) and distributes the new banknotes through its daily payments, in consideration of the needs and economic reality of the country.

As the old notes are legally in circulation alongside the new notes and bear the same value and the power of exchange and (?disclaim), the esteemed compatriots are requested not to go to the state bank and its city branches for the purpose of exchanging their old banknotes. They can use both the previously published banknotes of the DRA and the new banknotes as legal current in their dealings and (?disclaim).

The [word indistinct] of the sample of the new DRA 100-, 50- and 10-Afghni banknotes, the color, wording and symbol, each one of which is specifically different, will be printed in the country's press and will be shown on DRA television for the information of the public.

PEOPLE AID CAPTURE OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD101634 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Announcement by the security authorities]

[Text] As our dear compatriots know, following the success of the Sawr Revolution, in particular following the victory of its new development stage, the enemies of our revolution, that is, U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonist chauvinism, the reaction of Egypt and the region, the Pakistani military circles and within the country elements sold-out to imperialism, all in an unholy alliance led by world-devouring U.S. imperialism, are interfering in the domestic affairs of our country.

They embark on the killing of innocent persors, destroying and setting fire to schools, mosques and public property, and they disrupt the peaceful life and work of the toiling people of our country.

Our compatriots are aware that a few days ago our armed forces including the security force and police carried out a series of operations and exercises in various parts of the country for the purpose of the enhancement of war activities. In line with this, recently the police forces, security force, party activists, the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan together with the revolution defense groups carried out operations in various parts of Kabul city without disrupting the normal daily life of the citizens. The aim of these operations is to take further security measures in Kabul city in order to enable our citizens to live in an atmosphere full of security and safety.

During the operations, as our citizens are witnesses, revolutionary legality and democratic order and all prevailing laws in the country were strictly observed and respected by the activists, in accordance with the directives of the sacred religion of Islam and in consideration of the laudable customs and traditions.

The aims and goals of the operations were achieved fully and successfully. During these operatons the noble and patriotic citizens of Kabul city sincerely cooperated with the army carrying out the operations; they expressed their readiness and support for the DRA security plans for peaceful life and work. The citizens of Kabul and noble compatriots submitted useful and credible information concerning the hostile activities of the enemies of the homeland and people to the country's security authorities, as a result of which a number of counterrevolutionaries have been captured with the cooperation of the people; including Gholam Sakhi, leader of rebels in Baghlan, and 'Abdolmelik, another leader of a counterrevolutionary band, and his collaborators, who have been handed over to the law. They were regarded by the people as counterrevolutionary elements, who were engaging in setting fire to schools, religious schools and public property.

As a result of these operations, in addition to the capture of the enemies of order and security and counterrevolutionary elements, a number of various types of American, Chinese and Egyptian arms and documents, which belong to the imperialist and international reaction's subversive networks and prove open interference in our domestic affairs, have been seized.

Similarly a number of lists of counterrevolutionary elements and rebels, who are active underground in Kabul city and in some provinces of the country, have been discovered and seized. The interests of the revolution and people oblige the party, security forces, social organizations and people to wage a relentless united struggle for the elimination of counterrevolution and the enemies of the peace of the people in a broad national fatherland front for the purpose of the construction of a free, independent, progressive, revolutionary and peace-loving Afghanistan and for the purpose of the implementation of the goals of our national democratic revolution.

REBELS' 'CRUSHED' 8 DEC IN LAGHMAN PROVINCE

LD101730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A group of rebels, these bought servants of American imperialism and sinister collaborators, who for some time now have been engaging in highway robbery and looting in areas near Mehtar Lam, the capital of the province of Laghman, disturbing the peace by looting the passers-by and engaging in murder, were crushed the day before yesterday by the security forces, party activists and with the cooperation of the toiling people of the village of (Harnay).

A variety of arms manufactured in the United States, China and Pakistan were seized from these murderers and thieves by the security forces of that province.

According to another report, the Sarandoy [Russian--trained police] of Mazar-e Sharif city, the capital of Balkh Province,discovered a handgrenade which was planted by the counterrevolutionary forces in the village of (Yakdarah) adjacent to the major road, and was neutralized.

A source of Balkh Sarandoy command said: The bomb, which weighed 500 grams, was discovered by the night patrol of the Sarandoy of the Third Command Force of Mazar-e Sharif, and was neutralized.

30 PRISONERS FREED AT CEREMONY IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE

GF101824 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A total of 30 inhabitants of Baghlan Province, who had fallen prey to the deception of the enemies of the country and who were arrested for disrupting the peaceful lives of the people of Baghlan Province, have been released from Baghlan central jail at a ceremony held for this purpose. On this occasion, the inhabitants who were representing their companions, exposed the inhuman activities of the hirelings of the enemies of the DRA and the revolution. They said the counterrevolutionaries had deceived them and they realized that they had unintentionally engaged in subversive activities against the state and the people. They pledged their support for safeguarding the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

233 LABORERS RETURN HOME IN HERAT PROVINCE

GF061617 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Recently 233 of our laborers forced to leave the country by the atrocities of Amin's inhuman band returned to their homes in Herat with Afghan pride. They were warmly welcomed on their return.

Source at the Eslam Qal'eh border post said that some of the returnees, representing their companions, spoke at a ceremony arranged on the occasion and said that the people's government has created circumstances insuring a peaceful life in Afghanistan. They pledged their support for the new phase of Sawr Revolution and vowed to fight to the last to safeguard the gains of the revolution.

DELEGATION LED BY NUR AHMED NUR VISITS BULGARIA

For reportage on a visit to Bulgaria from 24 November to 2 December by a PDPA delegation led by Nur Ahmed Nur, secretary of PDPA Central Committee and member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, see the 25 and 26 November and 2 and 11 December issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MATERIALS, REPORTS ON PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S VISIT

Parliament Appearance

BK101239 [Editorial Report] Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1230 GMT on 10 December begins live coverage from the central hall of the Indian Parliament House in New Delhi on the special joint session of Parliament scheduled to be addressed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. According to the announcer, Brezhenv, accompanied by Mrs Gandhi and Vice President Hidayatullah and lower house Speaker Balram Bhagat, arrives in the central hall of the Parliament House at 1239 GMT.

At 1240 GMT Chairman of the upper house of Parliament Hidayatullah begins his welcome address in English in which he expresses appreciation for Soviet assistance to India in many vital sectors and in strengthening the infrastructure of the Indian economy. Hidayatullah then refers to the expanding trade and economic relations between India and the Soviet Union. Hidayatollah says cooperation between India and the Soviet Union has served the cause of peace. At 1245 GMT he invites Brezhnev to address the Parliament.

Brezhnev begins speaking at 1246 GMT, in Russian with passage-by-passage translation into English. Brezhnev ends his speech at 1325 GMT.

Speaker of the Lok Sabha Bgagat then thanks Brezhnev for his speech, and the coverage ends.

Address to Parliament

For the TASS-reported text of Brezhnev's speech to the Indian Parliament, see page D 5 of the South Asia section of the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

10 December Talks

BK101607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The official spokesman who briefed the press about today's talk between the two sides said Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev primarily dwelt on concrete aspects of bilateral relations. They were in agreement that Brezhnev's visit after a gap of 7 years was another significant step in the growing friendship between the two countries.

External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao had a separate 90-minute meeting with his Soviet counterpart Gromyko and the Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov. The spokesman said their talks were a follow up of what they discussed yesterday. Among these were the various possibilities of finding a peaceful and political solution of the Afghan problem aimed at ensuring the sovereignty, independence and nonaligned status of that country. Other issues also are believed to have figured in Mrs Gandhi's meeting with Brezhnev.

Agreement Signing

BK110312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Soviet president and Mrs Gandhi concluded their formal discussions yesterday with a private meeting lasting about 80 minutes. Later they signed a joint declaration which covers international issues and bilateral relations and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. Two other agreements and documents were also signed between the two countries.

Talking to a delegation of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Brezhnev said the Soviet Union and the people of the Soviet Union highly value the contribution made by India and its leaders for detente and the nonaligned movement.

Return Banquet

BK110300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is today returning home after his 4-day visit to India. This is Brezhnev's third visit to this country. He will be given a ceremonial farewell this afternoon in Delhi on his departure for home.

Brezhnev hosted a return banquet last night in honor of President Sanjiva Reddy at the Soviet Embassy. Vice President Hidayatullah, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, some Cabinet ministers and top officials also attended the banquet.

Departure From New Delhi

BK110740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was given a warm sendoff at the end of a 4-day stay in New Delhi. He was seen off at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, her Cabinet colleagues, the lieutenant governor of Delhi and members of diplomatic corps. Before emplaning for home President Brezhnev inspected an interservices guard of honor. He was also given a 21-gun salute.

Brezhnev, Reddy Speeches

For the PRAVDA-reported text of the Brezhnev speech and the ISI-reported text of the Reddy speech at the 8 December Presidential Palace banquet, see pages D 1 and D 3, respectively, of the South Asia section of the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLAND

BK101521 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1518 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Statement of Spokesman, External Affairs Ministry on December 10"--ISI headline]

[Text] The Government of India is carefully watching developments in and around Poland and is taking note of the situation.

RAO: U.S. SEEKING FACILITIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK110812 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that there are indications that the United States is seeking to obtain rest and recreation facilities for its naval units in the Indian Ocean.

Replying to questions, he said the foreign minister of Sri Lanka has denied news reports to that effect. however, Rao added the denial does not appear to be categorical and India is making further enquiries. In his reply Rao also said that the Sri Lankan foreign Minister had stated in his country's parliament last month that there is no change in Sri Lanka's foreign policy in this regard. In the past they had allowed port facilities to naval vessels of the United States and the Soviet Union. The Sri Lanka foreign minister also added that his government would continue to do so provided both the big powers, having the facilities, are not engaged in war and the vessels do not carry nuclear weapons. The Sri Lanka Government had categorically denied press reports that they have offered a naval base to the United States.

Narasimha Rao informed the house the government has no information that the Maldives Government has expressed their willingness to grant any exclusive facilities to the United States.

About India's reaction to these reports, Rao said India has consistently opposed great power military presence in the Indian Ocean as it introduces new tensions and conflicts in our neighborhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability.

FILM ON NEHRU TO BE JOINTLY PRODUCED WITH USSR

BK101700 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PTI, India and the Soviet Union will jointly produce a film on Jawaharlal Nehru. The film will be based on archival materials available in both countries.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR ON TV COOPERATION

BK110318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] India and Czechoslovakia have signed a protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak television and Doordarshan [Indian television]. It was signed during Doordarshan Director General Shailendar Shankar's recent visit to Prague.

CONGRESS-I PARTY HOLDS MEETING 6-7 DECEMBER

Gandhi Address

BK060929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has urged the opposition to extend their cooperation at least in programs on which there are no differences. They can lend their cooperation in combating communalism, casteism and separatist tendencies. In her opening remarks at the 2-day All India Congress Committee-I [AICC-I] session which began in New Delhi this morning she said she and her colleagues would welcome such cooperation. The Congress-I does not want any confrontation. It is not necessary for anyone to join her party in order to cooperate on issues on which there are no two opinions.

Mrs Gandhi regretted that there is a tendency among the opposition to start agitation on every issue with a view to weakening the government. She asked her partymen to counter the opposition propaganda that the new government has not done anything in the direction of fulfilling the party's promises. The government is aware of the difficulties caused by rise in prices. Some progress has been made in checking this evil through the government program. She said inflation has been checked. It has to be remembered that the previous regime had undone whatever the earlier government had achieved. The economy had been pushed into a slump and it would take some more time to fill it out again.

Recalling that this was the first AICC-I session since the people once again gave the party a massive mandate in the Lok Sabha and assembly elections, Mrs Gandhi told her colleagues that this means added responsibility for them. They should seek people's cooperation in implementing their programs. A relentless war has to be waged to uproot the evils of communalism and casteism, otherwise freedom would not be safe.

Mrs Gandhi regretted that precious lives were lost in recent riots in Moradabad and other places. She said some opposition parties are perhaps interested in creating confrontation between the police and certain groups of people. But it would be wrong to suspect the integrity of the police force, she added.

Speaking on Assam, Mrs Gandhi said the agitation there did not have the support of the broad masses of people. The government always believes in a negotiated settlement and is willing to open a dialogue even now. She feels sorry that the students in Assam have lost a full academic year. While some of the demands of the agitators are justified, it has to be realized that the foreigners issue is a very complicated one and involves human consideration and international commitments. She did not like the adamant stand of the agitators on making 1951 the base year.

The prime minister emphatically declared that India does not want to attack any country. It had never done so in the past. Such talk in certain quarters is highly irresponsible. It gives a handle to other countries to criticize us, particularly those who are none too friendly toward us. Such statements are all the more regrettable when they are absolutely baseless.

Mrs Gandhi recalled that it was her earlier government which had started the process of normalization with Pakistan and China. India wants friendly relations with them. But having been attacked in the past we have obviously to remain prepared for any eventuality. India also realizes that the most effective preparation is to promote friendship and it is engaged in that task.

Referring to Soviet President Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Delhi, Mrs Gandhi said he is welcomed as an honored guest.

Mrs Gandhi also referred to Ronald Reagan's election as the new U.S. president and expressed the hope that the new administration would reciprocate India's efforts to have friendly relations with that country. It should keep in view India's position and the role it can play in maintaining peace in the region and in the world.

About Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's view that the problem must be looked at in proper perspective. What is happening in our neighboring countries and in the Indian Ocean cannot be overlooked. Efforts to create an area of influence by one superpower is bound to lead to a similar reaction from another.

Mrs Gandhi regretted the war between Iraq and Iran and expressed the hope that it would end soon. She underlined the fact that in any such conflict it is the rich countries which benefit. The greater danger is that the superpowers get an opportunity to interfere in the affairs of smaller nations.

Closing Session

BK071640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The All India Congress-I Committee ended its 2-day session in New Delhi a short while ago with a fervent exhortation by Mrs Indira Gandhi to her partymen to spread out into the country with a message of communal amity and scientific and rational thinking. In her closing remarks, the Congress-I president appealed to the people to look at problems from a national perspective. One of the most important tasks is to restore the atmosphere of caste and communal harmony. It had been restored earlier also but now it must be brought back to stay.

She emphatically denied opposition propaganda about her government being nonfunctioning and said it had reversed the trend of backward movement and drift that had set in. There is no slackness or drift any longer. There are of course many dangers and problems and the government is not at all complacent. If she had stressed that her government had inherited a difficult situation, it is only to put the problems in perspective. Mrs Gandhi said there seems to be an epidemic of agitations in the country. Those indulging in them should realize that disruption of normal life does not create conditions in which more assistance to them may be possible even though their demands may be just. She referred to the demands of the farmers and cautioned them that the entire economy would collapse if the government goes beyond the point in paying for their produce. The government always meted out a fair deal to them. This is what made a record foodgrain output possible. The credit of course goes to farmers for taking to new techniques. Our economy is based on their successes.

Mrs Gandhi's remarks, amidst loud cheers in the packed Talkatora indoor stadium, came after the members had ended their deliberations on the two resolutions throughout the day today. The session adopted the resolution on the economic situation earlier in the day and later unanimously approved the resolution on the international situation.

Mrs Gandhi dismissed the suggestion that she had a weak team in the government and said many of them had been chief ministers who had earned a reputation for good administration. There are some new faces also but fresh blood has to be brought in to run the country.

Turning to international affairs, Mrs Gandhi emphasized that India wants to work in partnership with others. We want friendship with our neighbors and do not believe in an opportunistic policy. She refuted the charge that India has been isolated and cautioned against the increasing presence of the big powers in our region and their new bases. She said attempts are being made to destabilize or change governments which are not liked, particularly those striving for self-reliance.

Mrs Gandhi referred to Soviet President Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi from tomorrow and described him as an outstanding leader of a country which always stood by India. She pointed out that though the Soviet Union was with us in our times of trial, we always decided issues on merit.

Speaking on the international resolution the external affairs minister expressed the hope that the political will will assert itself at the forthcoming summit meeting scheduled to take place in Mexico City in June next year and the North-South dialogue will be continued. Rao regretted that the dialogue is not progressing as fast as expected.

Explaining India's foreign policy, Rao said the great tradition was laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru. The main objective of the nonaligned movement is not to allow the big powers to convert the other nations into their playthings. He ridiculed the Janata government's foreign policy of what they called genuine nonalignment. He said the only two occasions it was practiced by the then goverment genuinely was during the secret visit to India by Moshe Dayan of Israel and when Indian leaders met Soth African representatives elsewhere. India's image abroad had come down during the Janata and the Lok Dal regimes. He said we have now taken the country from a total inactivity to intense activity in every field of international affairs.

The international resolution was moved by Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. During the discussion, members spoke of the lapses of the previous regime and accused it of bringing down India's image in the world. They expressed concern over the arms buildup in the Indian Ocean and were sorry that Iraq and Iran are at war with each other. Some members also referred to the arms buildup in Pakistan. They appreciated the government for putting India back on the map of international affairs.

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh pleaded for the induction of Rajiv Gandhi into politics to guide the party.

ASSAM MINISTRY EXPANDED, SITUATION IMPROVED

BK101659 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] In Assam, two more ministers have been inducted today into the Cabinet, raising its strength from eight to 10. (Dhaniram Rangpayee) was sworn in as a Cabinet minister and (Jaichanda Nagbanshi) as minister of state.

Meanwhile, the Coordination Committee of the All-Assam Employees Associations has decided to suspend the indefinite non-cooperation temporarily. In a statement in Gauhati this evening, the Convenor of the Coordinator Committee Dinanbandhu Chowdhury has appealed to all employees and workers to resume duty from tomorrow.

The overall situation in Assam showed further improvement and remained peaceful.

SHAHI ON BREZHNEV VISIT, RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK081614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq sent a letter to Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi a few weeks ago reiterating Pakistan's determination to continue the process of normalizing relations between the two countries despite their disputes and differences in the geographical and political aspects. This was stated by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi.

In a statement in Islamabad today he categorically stated that Pakistan is not engaged in a conventional or nuclear arms race with India or any other country. In this context Pakistan will gladly consider any negotiations for mutual assurances and any step which helps establish mutual trust, he said.

Agha Shahi said that Mrs Indira Gandhi, referring to the possibility of war with Pakistan, has said that talks will be held with President Brezhnev on the increasing military activities of Pakistan. Similar totally incorrect and baseless allegations were also made against Pakistan at the current session of the Indian Parliament.

Referring to claims by the Indian authorities that they have received information that Pakistan is engaged in producing an Islamic atom bomb, Agha Shahi said that he is confident that India has not received any such false propaganda from any source other than the Zionist sources. The allegation against Pakistan that it would conduct nuclear tests in Chinese territory are also totally incorrect and baseless.

The foreign minister said that it is beyond anyone's comprehension what purpose is to be achieved by creating a war frenzy on the eve of the Soviet president's visit to India. He said that Morarji Desai's statement that it was proposed in 1979 that military pressure be exerted on Pakistan is a fact of which we were not unaware. Naturally, it creates doubts and suspicion [words indistinct].

He said that we have taken notice of the Indian prime minister's latest statement on relations with Pakistan, which is of a positive nature. We have also noted the assurance given by the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan that President Brezhnev's visit to India is not aimed at any third country, including Pakistan.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan will continue the process of developing relations with India in the spirit of the Simla agreement. At the same time Pakistan is also determined to take necessary steps to protect its security.

SAUDI INTERIOR MINISTER REITERATES AFGHAN STAND

BK071620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Federal Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon held talks in Islamabad today. Later Prince Nayif told a news conference that the strengthening of relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual trust and respect came up for discussion in addition to other issues.

In reply to a question on Afghanistan, Prince Nayif said that the Saudi stand is that the rights of every nation should be respected and no power should impose its wishes on others. Prince Nayif reiterated Saudi Arabia's wishes for an early solution to the Afghanistan issue so that the Afghan refugees, who have been forced to take shelter in Pakistan, can return to their homes with dignity. Prince Nayif praised Pakistani efforts in caring for the large number of Afghan refugees. Prince Nayif said that he has invited the Pakistani interior minister to visit Saudi Arabia to make final arrangements for increasing cooperation between the two countries.

The Saudi interior minister called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon and had lunch with him.

MATERIALS ON 8-10 DEC VISIT OF CROWN PRINCE FAHD

Arrival Report

BK090117 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz began talks in Rawalpindi this evening. Those assisting the president in the talks are Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and Secretary General of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaza. Those who are assisting the Saudi crown prince are Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, Labor Minister Al as-Shaykh Ibrahim, Minister for Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Abd al-Khayl, Deputy Foreign Minister Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri and Saudi Ambassador in Pakistan Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi.

The talks are still in progress.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before the arrival of Prince Fahd, the president said relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have always been very close and that he hopes the visit of the crown prince will further strengthen relations between the two countries. The president said we will exchange views on all bilateral and international issues and on the next summit meeting of Islamic countries. He said that the Islamic summit conference has a very important role to play at the present time. He said it is a matter of happiness to welcome the crown prince for the first time in Pakistan.

In reply to a question on economic aid from Saudi Arabia, the president said that Saudi Arabia is extending considerable help to Pakistan.

Answering another question as to whether there will be any agreement during the crown prince's visit the president said: No.

When asked about the visit of the crown prince in Pakistan and the visit of a foreign personality in a neighboring country at the same time, the president said that it is a mere coincidence.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said in a statement in Islamabad, that the talks between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Crown Prince Fahd bear particular importance as they are being held at a time when significant events are occurring in the region and also at the international level. The two leaders will have a detailed exchange of views on the Israeli threat and its expansionist policy, the independence of Jerusalem, the Iran-Iraq war and the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The foreign minister said that the two countries hold identical views on various issues of international importance.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the entire Islamic world wishes for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war. He said that the Islamic conference is interested in reserving the security responsibilities of the Gulf region with the Gulf nations only. He said he hopes that a delegation of the heads of the Islamic conference countries will visit Baghdad and Tehran before the summit meeting of Islamic countries in the holy city of Mecca next month.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd was accorded a warm and hearty welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq received him at the airport. They warmly shook hands and embraced each other. Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Swar Khan, naval chief Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi, chief of the air staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, federal ministers, high and military officials, prominent citizens and members of the diplomatic corps were present to receive the royal guest at the airport.

Haq, Prince Fahd Speeches

BK090400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the international situation is passing through a difficult period and the Islamic world is facing a number of crises. He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honor of visiting Saudi Crown Prince Fahd at the presidential residence in Islamabad last night. The president said there has been an increase in international tension which has taken a delicate turn. There are growing possibilities of confrontation between the big powers and the state of uncertainty in certain areas had taken a dangerous turn. The Palestinian problem continues to be complicated and holy Muslim places continue under Israeli occupation. The president said the Islamic and nonaligned state of Afghanistan is under the occupation of foreign troops. Two Islamic states--Iran and Iraq--are fighting each other.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the crown prince's visit provides an opportunity for an exchange of views between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia on all these problems. He said he was glad to say that both countries hold identical views on all these problems He said both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia want the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the restoration of its nonaligned and Islamic status. The people of Afghanistan should be given an opportunity to choose their own system of government.

Referring to the Islamic summit to be held in Mecca next month the president expressed confidence that the summit would help solve problems confronting the Islamic world and bring Muslim countries together. He said the need for an Islamic summit was never as great as today. The president said the Crown Prince Fahd has come to Pakistan on an important historic occasion when the Islamic community is entering the 15th century of Islamic calender with determination and aspiration to turn this century into the Islamic century of (?peace and glory) which will prove to be an era of peace and prosperity for humanity in general and the Islamic community in particular.

Referring to Pakistani-Saudi Arabian relations the president said he personally witnessed during his visits to Saudi Arabia that the Saudi people have sincere feelings of love for their Pakistani brethren. They consider Pakistan's problems and progress their own. The president said services rendered by a large number of Pakistanis in Saudi Arabia for its economic development is another link between the two countries.

Speaking on the occasion Crown Prince Fahd said that Saudi Arabia will stand by Pakistan, as it will always remain a formidable fortress of Islam and its strength is considered the strength of the Islamic world. He said a strong Pakistan, internally as well as externally, holding to its faith and Islamic teachings, is a guarantee for regional and global peace. The crown prince said it is a matter of great importance that Muslim states should work for Islamic solidarity and all differences between brethren Muslim states should end.

Supporting the Afghan freedom fighters struggle, the Saudi crown prince stressed that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, is responsible for maintaining world peace, and should withdraw its occupying forces from Afghanistan, leaving the Afghan people to decide on their own destiny. Prince Fahd said this would not only reflect that the Soviet Union respects international law but also manifest its respect for the principles of good neighbor relations. This will not only enhance its prestige in neighboring countries, but will increase its reputation in the Third World.

Prince Fahd greatly appreciated the persistent efforts of President Haq to build a strong Pakistan based on true Islamic laws and for his active role to establish mutual cooperation in the international community. He said he was glad to see Pakistan on the road to progress. He also supported the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization under the leadership of President Haq to defuse the present situation between Iran and Iraq.

Prince 9 Dec Activities

BK091048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia visited the aeronautical complex consisting of Mirage rebuild factory, F-6 rebuild factory and aircraft manufacturing factory in Kamra this morning. He was accompanied by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the visit. The distinguished guest was briefed by director general of the aeronautical project Air Marshal Sheikh M. Sayeed and taken around the overhaul hangers. He was presented a crest of the aeronautical complex as a momento of his visit.

Later, Crown Prince Fahd accompanied by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq visited the Pakistan Ordnance Factory [POF] at Wah. He went around various shops and factories. He was explained the organization, working and potential as well as future project of the factory and was shown its products. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented G-3 rifles to the crown prince and four members of his delegation as a momento of their visit. The chairman of the factory presented a crest and the models of a rifle and a machinegun to the crown prince. The crown prince also attended a luncheon given in his honor by the chairman of POF at Wah.

Prince Visits Afghan Refugees

BK101119 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, accompanied by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, is due to arrive in Lahore in a short while after a brief visit to Peshawar. At the Peshawar airport the Saudi prince was given a warm sendoff by provincial governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq, provincial advisers, councillors and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Earlier Crown Prince Fahd, accompanied by the president during a brief visit to Peshawar, visited an Afghan refugees tented village near the provincial capital. Addressing large number of Afghan refugees the Saudi prince said the Islamic world supports the Afghan people's struggle to preserve their religious faith. He assured that Saudi Arabia would never be lacking in providing assistance to them. He added their Saudi brethren share their grief.

Prince Fahd said the courageous struggle and supreme sacrifices being made by the people of Afghanistan for their national independence and for the preservation of their religion would go down with golden letters in Islamic history. It was a unique example of courage and bravery.

The prince said he was confident that they would come out victorious in their struggle, with the Almighty's blessings.

The prince lauded the services rendered by Pakistan to look after the Afghan refugees.

The crown prince extended warm sentiments of brotherhood from King Khalid to the Afghan refugees.

Prince Fahd during his visit to the tented village also inspected a dispensary set up by the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent to provide medical treatment to the Afghan refugees.

Earlier an Afghan elder, (Malik Syed Khan), briefed the prince on circumstances under which they were forced to leave their homes.

Afterward the crown prince addressed a grand representative tribal jirga at the governor's house this afternoon. The prince expressed the confidence that the existing cordial and close relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan would continue to be strengthened from generation to generation.

Speaking on behalf of the jirga (Malik Sahzada Kukishel) thanked Saudi Arabia for the assistance being provided by her to Pakistan.

Crown Prince Fahd has assured Pakistan of Saudi Arabia's continued moral and material support. In an interview at Islamabad airport before his departure for Peshawar this morning the crown prince pointed out the common ties [words indistinct] of Islamic solidarity that binds the two countries together and said that we are one like body and soul. He said notwithstanding their geographical distance, the mutual relations between the two countries were growing. They held a common stand on various international issues.

Referring to reports that some agreements are to be signed between the two countries, the crown prince said the need for signing such agreements did not arise.

Reaffirming Saudi Arabia's full support for Pakistan's national sovereignty, the Saudi crown prince declared that any interference in Pakistan's internal affairs will be treated by his country as interference in Saudi Arabia's affairs.

Prince's Solidarity Pledge

BK110149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pledged his country's full solidarity with Pakistan and said his country will continue to offer the brotherly country every moral, political and material support.

In an interview at Islamabad airport today he also reaffirmed full support for Pakistan's national sovereignty and said any inferference in Pakistan's internal affairs would be treated by his country as interference in Saudi Arabia's affairs. The crown prince pointed to the ties of common faith of Islamic solidarity that bind the two countries together and said we are one like body and soul.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq described the crown prince's visit to Pakistan as a great success. He said there was complete identity of views between the two countries on the issues facing the Islamic world. Describing his talks with Crown Prince Fahd as highly constructive and useful, the president expressed the hope that the visit would immensely benefit Pakistan as well as the rest of the Muslim world. He hoped the two countries would continue to work for the promotion of their mutual interests as well as the interests of the Islamic world and the world at large.

Addressing a news conference in Lahore Crown Prince Fahd said the talks between him and President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq would be for the good and mutual interest of both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as well as the good and benefit of Muslims all over the world. He said he was very happy to be able to visit Pakistan which is very dear to his heart.

Asked to comment about his visit to an Afghan refugee tent village near Peshawar today he said he is confident that the people of Afghanistan will be able to decide their own destiny and choose their own government. Referring to the plight of the Afghan refugees he called upon the free world to help the Pakistan Government and its people in providing economic as well as other help.

Replying to a question about the Iran-Iraq conflict, Crown Prince Fahd expressed his confidence that a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two countries will be reached as a result of the efforts being made by the Muslim countries with the help of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said having the honor of being the servant of the holy places, the Saudi Government would be happy and willing to contribute whatever is good toward solving any conflict between the two Muslim countries. Asked about his call for a jihad against Israel, he pointed out that it does not necessarily mean taking up arms and starting to fight. Jihad also calls for becoming better Muslims and better brethren. He said if the Muslims purify their souls they would be able to protect their rights and privileges.

In an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN and the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY in Lahore, Crown Prince Fahd praised the role being played by Pakistan for the maintenance of peace in this region and for the security of South Asia. He said Pakistan is playing an excellent role within the framework of good neighbor relations based on mutual respect for the sovereignty of states in the region.

Crown Prince Fahd praised the statesmanship being shown by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and said it is because of the policies being pursued by him that Pakistan had emerged as a pillar of security and stability in South Asia. He said he and the Pakistan president had discussed various issues and plans for the promotion of Islamic solidarity so as to make the Islamic summit conference, which also coincides with the advent of the 15th century hijira, a complete success. Crown Prince Fahd said Pakistan had always made great efforts for the cause of the people of Palestine for which all Arabs were gratefully thankful to this country.

Prince Concludes Visit

BK110152 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd was given a warm and hearty sendoff when he left Lahore this evening for Karachi on his way back home after his 3-day state visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq accompanied the crown prince to Karachi.

The crown prince was seen off at the airport by Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jillani Khan and federal ministers. Also present on the occasion were Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Navy Chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, the mayor of Lahore and councillors, senior officials and the elite of the city. The distinguished guests was presented a guard of honor and a 19-gun salute boomed out as the crown prince boarded the plane.

Earlier Crown Prince Fahd witnessed a 1-1/2 hour colorful horse and cattle show specially arranged in his honor at the fortress stadium in Lahore. The prince gave away the prizes to the winners of the various events at the end of the show. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented some high pedigree horses and cattle to the crown prince as a gesture of goodwill. The crown prince was lustily cheered by the people at the stadium and on the way to the airport.

Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has now left Karachi for home. He was seen off at the airport by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Before the crown prince boarded the plane, he and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq embraced each other and warmly shook hands. Also present at the airport to bid farewell to the crown prince were Sind Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi, Federal Ministers Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Agha Shahi, members of the diplomatic corps and civil and military officials. Later President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Karachi for Islamabad. He was seen off at the airport by Sind Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi.

Prince's Farewell Message

BK110414 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd, in a message to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq upon returning home, has said his visit to Pakistan provided an excellent opportunity for an exchange of views on various issues. He said there has always been a similarity in our views and our objectives and goal are the same. He said this is not only in the interest of the two fraternal countries, but for Muslims all over the world.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Rawalpindi from Karachi last night after seeing off Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

Joint Communique

LD102302 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1951 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Text" of the joint communique issued on the 8-10 December visit to Pakistan by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, paid a visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 8-10 December in response to an invitation by His Excellency Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

His royal highness and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm and fraternal welcome which revealed the ties of friendship and fraternity linking the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Pakistan. It also revealed the feeling of deep affection and respect for the homeland from which the adroit Islamic faith emerged.

During his stay in Pakistan his royal highness the crown prince visited Waghh, Peshawar and Lahore and also an Afghan refugee camp. In Lahore his royal highness attended a horse and camel review which was held on the occasion.

The talks between His Royal Highness Prince Fahd and President Ziaul Haq took place in an atmosphere dominated by understanding and fraternity and they revealed the identity of views on relations between the two countries and on various international issues of interest to the two countries.

The Saudi side accompanying Prince Fahd in the talks were:

His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Ash-Shaykh Ibrahim ibn al-Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs; 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs; Samir ash-Shihabi, his majesty's ambassador to Pakistan; Ambassador Abbas Fa'iq Gazzawi, head of the Asian Department at the Foreign Ministry.

The Pakistani side accompanying President Ziaul Haq in the talks were:

Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmed Ali Talpur, minister of defense; Ghulam Ishaq, minister of finance for economic affairs; Mahmud Haroon, minister of the interior and of religious affairs; General Iqbal Khan, chief of the armed forces general staff; Shah Nawwaz, general under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; retired General Rahim ad-Din Khan, Ministry of Defense under secretary; General K.M. Arif, chief of staff; Mr Peerasha, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Najim Saqeb Khan, Pakistani ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Zafarul Islam, assistant under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; Murad Ahmad Khayri, director general, Foreign Ministry.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the uninterrupted cooperation between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Pakistan in various fields, particularly the permanent contact between the two countries on (?various) levels and the mutual cooperation in the technical [words indistinct].

The two sides agreed to provide various opportunities to consolidate bilateral relations [words indistinct] scientific and cultural exchanges, as well as in the field of increasing the volume of [words indistinct].

The two sides agreed to take [words indistinct] practical [word indistinct] to benefit as much as possible from this potential.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction that the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the Islamic states in various fields not only benefits these states but also serves as a positive and effective element in promoting world peace and security. Accordingly the two sides pledged to continue to bolster efforts for strengthening the Islamic Conference Organization so that it may play its natural role.

Having had an opportunity to discuss the valuable viewpoints on the forthcoming Islamic summit conference in Mecca, the two sides expressed the hope that the conference debates would be successful and would contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the Islamic nation and to bolstering the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic states.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, the result of Israeli intransigence, and underlined their conviction that just peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, especially Jerusalem, and unless the Palestinian people regained all their national rights, especially their right to set up their own independent state on their own land under the leadership of their sole lawful representative, the PLO. They expressed satisfaction at the growing acceptance of this position by the international community.

At the same time the two sides expressed deep anxiety at the campaign of terror and oppression waged by the unlawful Zionist entity against the inhabitants of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories and appealed to the world community to take effective measures to end this campaign. They also denounced the unlawful action [word indistinct] by the Zionist entity in Jerusalem and its attempts to annex occupied Palestinian and Arab territory. They further denounced Israel's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territory of Lebanon and its attempt to annihilate the Palestinians residing there. The two sides declared their support for Lebanon in its efforts to achieve unity and national reconciliation.

The two sides made a thorough study of the serious crisis which has arisen in the region because of the continuous foreign military presence in Afghanistan. Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers and the United Nations, particularly the UN General Assembly resolution adopted on 20 November 1980, the two sides called on the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. The two sides repeated that the basic [words indistinct] for a political solution to the crisis are:

1. The withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan;

2. The respect of [word indistinct], territorial integrity, political independence and the nonaligned status of Islamic Afghanistan;

3. The recognition (?of the right) of the Afghan people to choose the form of government they want and to choose the economic, political and social (?system) without any interference, coercion or outside pressure whatsoever;

4. To prepare suitable conditions for the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland with safety and dignity.

When explaining the heavy burden which Pakistan shoulders because of the presence of more than 1 million Afghan refugees on its territory, the Pakistani side expressed its gratitude for the generous humanitarian aid rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to alleviate the suffering of the refugees.

The two leaders expressed their deep sorrow over the continuing conflict between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Iran. They observed with regret that the efforts to end this conflict had not produced any result.

They appealed to the two countries to respond to the endeavors of the Islamic Conference Organization and to international efforts to end the fighting and enter into negotiations to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, expressed his appreciation for the endeavors of the Pakistani president on behalf of the Islamic Conference Organization to bring about peace between the two Muslim peoples and he reaffirmed the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for these endeavors.

The president of the Republic of Pakistan explained to his highness the crown prince the stages of progress achieved by [words indistinct] the situation in South Asia and the efforts of Pakistan to develop friendly relations with all its neighbors on the basis of the international principles of equality, sovereignty and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of others and noninterference in their affairs.

His excellency the Pakistani president informed His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd that Pakistan (?remains committed to the cause of peace) in South Asia and that it (?ardently) wishes to improve its relations with India on the basis of a similar agreements [as received] and that it does not take part in either a traditional or nuclear-type arms race with India or any other country. In fact, Pakistan welcomes talks with India (?to formulate joint assurances in this connection) and to take other measures that build confidence between the two countries.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd the crown prince expressed his appreciation for the positive contribution of Pakistan to develop relations of friendship and [word indistinct] in the region.

The two sides concluded that the question of safeguarding peace and security in the Gulf region is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone, without any foreign intervention. They also affirmed the importance of the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two sides affirmed the importance of speeding development in the developing countries and the need for the advanced countries to cooperate much more effectively in establishing a new international economic system for the benefit of both the developing and advanced states.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd, in the name of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in his own name, and in the name of the government and the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, expressed his appreciation for the enthusiastic welcome and the great hospitality accorded to his royal highness and the accompanying delegation by His Excellency President Ziaul Haq and the government and people of Pakistan.

His royal highness extended His Excellency President Ziaul Haq an invitation (?from) His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his excellency to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His excellency accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date for this visit will be fixed later.

CHINESE NAVAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

BK071602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by acting commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng left Islamabad for home today at the end of a 14-day official visit to Pakistan.

Chief of the Pakistan Navy Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi was among others to see the delegation off.

PRC TO ASSIST IN SETTING UP CEMENT PLANT

BK090124 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A protocol was signed in Beijing today for the setting up of a cement plant at (Daudkhel) with Chinese assistance. Twelve major items of the plant will be manufactured at the heavy mechanical complex at Taxila with Chinese help. China will also supply the remaining equipment. The new plant will be commissioned in early 1984.

KABUL RADIO OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

BK081716 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A senior officer in charge of the information program of Radio Kabul, (Hasib Kharwe), who has recently crossed over to Pakistan, has said that Afghanistan is under complete foreign domination and the Afghan people have been totally deprived of their freedom.

In a radio interview he said that since the Karmal administration assumed control of the country, the economy of Afghanistan has fallen apart, industrial work has come to a standstill, and agriculture has been completely shattered. He said that he could no longer afford to cooperate in propagating against Afghan freedom fighters and so he has taken shelter in Pakistan. He thanked the Pakistan Government for giving shelter to Afghan refugees who have been forced to leave their homes and for providing other facilities to them on humanitarian grounds.

AFP REPORTS BEHESHTI STATEMENT ON HOSTAGES

NC101444 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Dec (AFP)--It is too early for Iran to comment on the United States' latest reply to Iranian conditions for the release of 52 American hostages, Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

Speaking at a press conference, the head of the Iranian Supreme Court said that he himself had not yet studied the American reply in detail but "could do so today".

Observers felt that Ayatollah Beheshti, also leader of the dominant parliamentary group, the Islamic Republican Party, wanted to throw cold water on the optimistic statement on Monday by parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani that "this time, the American reply is much clearer" and that "very few points remain to be settled".

The latest reply was delivered to the Iranian Government last Thursday by an Algerian delegation. Algeria, which represents Iranian interests in Washington, has been actively mediating in the issue.

BEIRUT PAPER CLAIMS HOSTAGES TO BE FREED 25 DEC

NC110951 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 11 Dec (AFP)--The 52 American hostages in Iran will be freed on Christmas day, December 25, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR affirmed today.

AS-SAFIR, usually well-informed about Iran, said this was revealed by authoritative Iranian sources.

They disclosed an agreement between Tehran and Washington to let the U.S. courts decide whether the late shah's assets in American banks should be returned to Iran or go to the shah's heirs, the newspaper said.

AS-SAFIR also said that Washington had refused to undertake to supply military spares in exchange for the release of the hostages.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI CITES RAJA'I ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

JN110844 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a frontpage report on the latest developments in the hostages issue, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has told the Italian television network correspondent that if the U.S. Government approves Iran's conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages, the Iranian Government will proceed toward releasing these hostages.

The paper adds that White House press adviser Jody Powell has stated that his government's contacts with the Algerian delegation, which has been in touch with the Iranian and U.S. Governments regarding the hostages issue, are still continuing and that he hopes that the Iranian Government will take other measures concerning the issue by the end of this week.

JANA: MIR SALIM NAMED AS NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111022 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian newspaper MIZAN said yesterday that Mustafa Mir Salim, deputy minister of interior, who at present occupies the position of a police commissioner, will be appointed as minister of foreign affairs, which is still vacant.

Official sources in Iran said the news might be true, but it has not been confirmed yet.

Mir Salim is an engineer by profession and a member of the Islamic Republican Party in Iran. He was appointed deputy prime minister last July, but left his position to be filled by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

MAJLIS LETTER TO KHOMEYNI ON ALLEGED TORTURE

LD101140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. During this session which started at 0830 with verses from the Koran and which was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, a letter written by the Majlis to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was read. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran: O imam, your decisive action regarding the punishment of possible torturers has bestowed new life on our restless bodies, and once again we have learned that America can do nothing. O great imam, the sworn enemies of Iran's Islamic revolution, led by the arch-Satan, who have been intent on spoiling Islam's clean image, have this time with calculated plots spread poisonous propaganda under the guise of defending humanity and Islam and have put words like "there is torture in the prisons" in the mouths of all internal and external reactionaries. Little do they know that our ever-vigilant and alert leader enters the scene whenever he learns of a plot and cuts short their trickery and deception.

O imam, we, the representatives of the Majlis, who consider ourselves the supervisors of the complete implementation of the Constitution and responsible for safeguarding humanity, while thanking the great leader and commander, present our request to the commission to accept this great task:

1. Identify as soon as possible those individuals or organs who are guilty of this abominable deed and bring them to trial so that on the imam's orders they may be punished.

2. Publish the names and other descriptions of those who have possibly been tortured, quoting the place of torture.

3. Continue your investigations as far as possible, so that the public may know on whose orders and under whose supervision these acts have been committed.

4. Divulge and publish the cases of interference in legal processes by the unauthorized individuals or organs who have perpetrated such deeds.

5. If when you investigate the offenses you discover that they were trivial, punish the offenders and expose to the public those who exaggerate such weaknesses in order to weaken the government.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GROUND FORCES COMMANDER

LD101140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and submitted descriptive reports to the war fronts to the imam.

Also, according to the Central News Bureau, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Yashrebi, Kashan's Friday imam, was received by Imam Khomeyni this morning and submitted a report on the problems of the region to the imam and (?asked for his instructions) in some cases.

RAJA'I CITES KHOMEYNI REMARKS ON AID TO VILLAGERS

LD101140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. During this meeting the prime minister submitted reports to the imam on general issues in the country and also on the services rendered to the villages.

After the meeting, Mr Raja'i said in an interview with our correspondent: These services relate to the oil company, which is in the process of supplying fuel, such as gas, to villages throughout the country. While expressing his gratitude for the efforts of our brothers in the oil company, the imam insisted that more notice should be taken of the villages. The imam also stressed: We cannot service the villages to a noticeable degree, but it is not important whether the service is noticed or not. We should do all in our power for this deprived and oppressed class which--as I have said--cannot complain, because they have no means by which to do so. Hence, they have no means by which to express their gratitude. But, since they tell God of their condition, we, too, are responsible to God; I hope that we will have the opportunity to place all we have at the disposal of this class.

KASHANI BRIEFS RAJA'I ON SOUTH ASIAN TOUR

GF101829 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani, who headed a delegation to Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i for 1 hour last night and submitted a complete report on his tour to the prime minister. At the end of the meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i said that his tour was a success.

CHAMRAN INTERVIEWED ON MAKEUP OF FIGHTING FORCES

LD101435 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Nov 80 p 3

[KEYHAN interview with Dr Chamran, commander of the paramilitary forces headquarters: "The Army's Technology and the Spirit of Faith and Self-Sacrifice of the Guards Corps Should Be Combined"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Have our military forces in the fight against the fascist regime or Iraq been adequate or not, and if not, what other forces have assisted the army?

[Answer] Saddam Husayn attacked our territory with 10 armored divisions equipped with heavy weapons which had been procured long in advance. Against this there were only two armored divisions, and their deficiencies in manpower and equipment rendered them extremely inadequate. According to the calculations of knowledgeable Western sources, Iran should have been defeated within 3 days. In fact, if we had relied only on the armed forces in the balance of power Iran would certainly have lost; however, we saw that Iran remained unvanquished after 3 days, and the country is now gaining in strength daily, while the aggressive forces of Saddam Husayn are waning.

[Question] There are those who criticize the army, and army leaders are even under suspicion. As a member of the Supreme Defense Council and the imam's representative, what are your views?

[Answer] In my view, the army has made a great contribution in this war, which should not be overlooked, and this was at a time when no one imagined that the army would be capable of such self-sacrifice and resistance; even the Americans and Western experts were amazed. In its own sphere, the army has rendered much service and we are grateful.

However, as for the second matter--namely that there are those who ignore this contribution--it is true that the army does not itself have the power to repel enemy aggression since its resources in men and equipment would not permit this. There is, however, a passionate and believing body of young men who expect the army to fall in with their wishes and miraculously take the enemy by storm in a single moment, an expectation which is unjustified and unrealistic.

We must correctly identify the limitations of the army's power, and not expect it to exceed them. If we were to do this we should not have friction between the army and the other fighting forces.

[Question] From what you say, it would appear that there is friction between the army and the other fighting forces, probably the guards corps. What, in your view, should be done to overcome this problem and how have you yourself managed to solve it in the Ahvaz area?

[Answer] My view is that the army possesses technical power--that is, military science, a technology which the guards corps lacks, while the guardsmen are endowed with a stronger spirit of faith and devotion; this is something everyone accepts.

It is this difference that has so far caused friction between the two groups. However, it is our belief that the army's technology and the guards' spirit of faith and self-sacrifice should be combined, and this can only take place in the shadow of unity and harmony. When such harmony has existed there have been splendid results.

In Ahvaz the first task accomplished by Mr Khameme'i and myself was the creation of harmony between the different forces of the regime, and this developed into the present [paramilitary forces] headquarters. We have succeeded in creating total harmony among all the forces, particularly the army, the guards and the cherik [literally "guerrillas"] and the basij [literally "mobilization"] and in eliminating friction and in achieving good results.

[Question] In the news, we hear that in addition to the army and the guards corps, there are other forces participating in the war, sometimes called the cherik and the basij. Who are these people and why don't they amalgamate with the army or the guards corps?

[Answer] The army has its forces, recruited in accordance with its own standards. The guards corps, too, has its own special standards, on the basis of which it organizes itself into groups. There are, however, millions of other men in Iran who are prepared to sacrifice themselves but who do not conform to army or guards corps standards.

In principle, the aim of the basij was to organize such large, populist forces as had not been absorbed by the army or the gurads.

These forces consist of believers who follow their own particular trade and who are unable or unwilling to enter the army or the guards, but who are prepared to undergo military training and spend several days at the battlefront, hastening to meet martyrdom. We cannot ignore these large and devoted believing forces, and this is what led to the creation of the basij forces, thousands of whom have arrived in Khuzestan, where they have been organized and undergone military training. A large number of them have gone to the battlefront, where they have performed deeds of selflessness and attained martyrdom. Our biggest task in these headquarters has been the training, organization and guidance of these populist, basij forces, enabling them to display their good faith and devotion on the battlefront.

[Question] Certain military commanders believe that the basij forces lack discipline and good order and that they cannot be of use; given your experience, what do you think?

[Answer] In my view, to work with populist forces requires a special knack, and not everyone can do this. My experience with these forces is particularly good; I have witnessed their self-sacrifice and devotion. They always obeyed me and they took part in the most horrifying and the most difficult engagements. Even the groups of Mr Khalkhali and Mr Ghaffari, who are notoriously ill-disciplined and with whom no one was prepared to work, have displayed much selflessness and given martyrs in our area, and we are really grateful to them. When you come across these groups, you must give some thought to their culture, their sentiments and their ways of thinking, and you will then see what an honest and magnanimous spirit resides in these human frames, and after all, these are specimens of the human fabric of this country.

[Question] Are you giving your own guerrillas any special training or not?

[Answer] During the first days of the fighting, owing to the lack of time and the enemy's onslaught on the boundaries of Ahvaz, we were compelled to send youths to the battlefront as they arrived, without adequate training. However, we are now able to give these youths adequate training in an efficiently-run camp and to remedy their shortcomings, and clearly, the more experience and the more training of an full and adequate nature, the better the results and the fewer the losses.

BANI-SADR CONTINUES KHUZESTAN INSPECTION

LD101746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and his entourage arrived in Kerman today to inspect the conditions of the Khuzestani compatriots who are victims of the war and who have been resettled in Jiroft. However, due to unsatisfactory weather condition he was not able to carry out the inspection. This afternoon, the president returned to Khuzestan. He was officially seen off from Kerman airport by military and state officials.

AFP: DAILY CLASHES OCCUR IN MAZANDARAN PROVINCE

NC101210 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Dec (AFP)--Clashes have been taking place every day between the banned leftist people's mojahedin and the "working people" in several cities of northern Iran, it was reported here today.

The newspaper of the ruling Islamic Republic Party (IRP) said clashes have been provoked for several days by mojahedin shouting "death to the dictatorial regime" and distributing leaflets.

The disturbances were in Amol, Babol, Qayen Shahr and Sari in Mazandaran Province bordering the Caspian Sea 150 kilometres (100 miles) north of the capital.

Last week, Iranian newspapers already reported that one person had been killed and several wounded at Amol in fighting between mojahedin and the local population.

IRAQI CLERGYMAN DELIVERS SPEECH IN KHUZESTAN

GF101600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam as-Sayyid Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim visited the poor regions in Khuzestan yesterday and delivered a speech before the Khuzestan Muslim citizens. In the speech he explained the sacred goals of the Islamic revolution led by the destroyer of the idols, Imam Khomeyni. Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim then commented on Saddam's empty slogans and his justifications for the attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Al-Hakim then asked: On whose heads are these destructive and burning bombs being dropped? Is not Khuzestan an Islamic region and are not most of its residents Muslim Arabs? Are not the victims of the savage aggression our Muslim Arab brothers?

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim added that Saddam carries out these same savage acts against our Muslim brothers in wounded Iraq. Be alert and careful, our brothers, because we are confronted with a big and dangerous conspiracy directed against our religion, faith and Muslims of the entire world.

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim then urged Khuzestan Muslims to unite and cooperate with all the sincere forces, the Islamic army and the Revolution Guards in defending Islam and the Islamic homeland and in defending the honor and dignity of Muslims.

IRAQ BUYS JAMMING EQUIPMENT TO BLOCK ARABIC CASTS

JN110556 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A report we have received from Dubayy says the agent Iraqi Ba'th government has recently purchased nine jamming apparatuses from Germany in order to jam the Arabic programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an attempt to prevent the Muslim Iraqi people from benefiting from these programs. The Arabic programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran occupy a special position in the hearts of the Iraqi Muslims, who learn from it the truth about Saddam's regime and crimes. The report adds that the Iraqi regime--the agent of U.S. imperialism--is hunting down and throwing into dreadful dungeons all those who listen to the Arabic programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Another report from Dubayy says Saddam's regime, which is spending the last days of its rule [words indistinct], has cut off telecommunications between Iraq and the Persian Gulf states at a time when [words indistinct] the Iraqi border with Kuwait to travelers and scores of trucks are daily transporting foodstuffs and fuel from Kuwait to Iraq. The purpose of these procedures adopted by the infidel enemy is to prevent the spread of news on the reality of the disturbed and deteriorating situation in Iraq and the escalating activities carried out by the Muslim Iraqi mujahidin to overthrow the regime of infidels in Baghdad.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARREST OF OFFICERS IN IRAQ

JN101911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] In the past few days Saddam's regime has detained a large number of officers who are opposed to the regime. PARS quotes a reliable source in the Iraqi mujahidin movement as saying that a member of the movement was among those detained and executed. The agency says that the executions followed a recent uprising by some Iraqi Army units against the ruling clique in Baghdad.

PARS REPORTS DISSENSION IN IRAQI ARMED FORCES

GF101803 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, citing reports from Kuwait, reports that Kuwaiti hospitals are crammed with wounded Iraqi soldiers and officers. PARS also reports that Iraqi Air Force officers are rebelling and that one Iraqi pilot was sentenced to death in a martial court and was immediately executed. Reports say that army clashes erupted between supporters and opponents of Saddam in northern Iraq. The forces of the Iraqi mujahidin blew up a main oil pipeline in As-Sulaymaniyah.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 333

LD101820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Communique 333 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, due to the courage and selflessness of Koran's corps and backed by the unreserved support of all the faithful and committed strata of the Iranian nation, the enemies of the Islamic revolution, suffering considerable losses and casualties, are losing their positions one after the other. While expressing our gratitude towards the indefatiguable efforts of our brothers at the battlefronts, the results of battles fought by the combative soldiers of Islam on 9 and 10 December are brought to your attention.

A. Operations carried out by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, activities of the brave personnel of the air force from 0700 yesterday to 0700 today were as follows:

1. Oil and gas refineries and fuel tanks belonging to the enemy situated to the northwest of Kirkuk were bombed and considerable damage was inflicted on them.

2. The industrial installation in Kirkuk was attacked, the amount of damage inflicted is not known.

3. To the west of Mehran, one communication and microwave antenna and a border post inside enemy territory were 50 percent destroyed and a number of supply depots of [word indistinct] and a heavy motorised complex belonging to the enemy in the same region was attacked.

4. The enemy industrial installations in Basra were attacked and four military vehicles, a personnel carrier, a border post and a fuel tank belonging to the enemy in the above-mentioned region were destroyed.

B. Operations carried out by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. As a result of fire by our units on enemy positions in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, three tanks, one vehicle and a number of trenches were destroyed and a number of Iraqi mercenaries were killed or injured.

2. Due to the fire by the gendarmerie combative personnel stationed at Shur-e Shirin, one behicle was destroyed together with its passengers and in (?Chulat) region in Dehloran District a number of enemy trenches were destroyed and enemy personnel were killed as a result of an attack launched on enemy positions. In the same region, two Iraqi soldiers surrendered to the corps of Islam with their arms and ammunition.

3. The personnel of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attacking the positions of the mercenaries of the Iraqi regime in the Ahvaz region, destroyed four antiaircraft fieldguns, three cannons, and two enemy antiaircraft positions and killed or injured 40 mercenaries.

4. The unit guarding Khuninshahr, with its mortar fire, succeeded in destroying several enemy mortar launching positions in Umm ar-Rasas. Also, as a result of artillery fire by our courageous heroes, one vehicle carrying ammunition belonging to the enemy was destroyed in the region to the south of [name indistinct] and one of the mercenaries was killed.

C. Operations carried out beyond our borders by the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The brave combatants of the coast guard of the gendarmerie in operations carried out from 0700 yesterday to 0700 today:

1. Destroyed the enemy positions around the Ath-Thawrah base in Iraq, responding to enemy fire.

2. Opened fire on and set on fire two oil storage tanks--the remainder of Iraqi oil in Al-Faw port--which burned for 4 hours.

3. Set fire to and destroyed a big supply depot near the enemy oil installations in Al-Faw port.

4. Foiled the attack launched by an Iraqi MiG and responded to repeated heavy artillery fire on our coast guard base and our positions.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS STATEMENT ON 9 DEC OPERATIONS

LD101804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a statement announced its operations during yesterday, as follows:

(?The self-sacrificing) members of the Islamic Revolution Guards yesterday in (Dasht-e Abbas) region succeeded in destroying 13 enemy trenches with all the personnel in them through accurate and heavy firing at enemy positions. They also destroyed one enemy tank. In these operations more than 30 of the mercenaries of Saddam at-Takriti were wounded. Also the mortar launchers of the guards corps yesterday killed 15 of the Iraqi mercenaries in the region west of the Karkhah River and wounded a large number of them. In these operations, one enemy bulldozer was also destroyed.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ON SOUTHWESTERN FRONTS

8 Dec Victories

LD090722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Ahvaz, quoting a high-ranking military official, has reported: Yesterday, with the assistance of heroes and combatants from the army Airborne Division, artillery and units of the Ahvaz division destroyed four guns, four vehicles, two ammunition dumps, four antiaircraft guns, and two loaders on the fronts of Malihan, Abteymur, Karkheh Kur, Allaho Akbar, and Bostan. A number of mercenary forces were killed and some wounded. The same report states that three were martyred and two others wounded from among the brave combatant forces of the Army of Iran.

This high-ranking military official added: The morale of our brave forces is excellent. They will never forget the unconditional help of the people in the annihilation of the enemy.

PARS on Dezful Attack

LD090644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS, Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries have brought the city of Dezful under their long-range artillery fire since yesterday. About five enemy mortar shells have hit the city, as a result of which one of our Dezful compatriots has been martyred.

Ahvaz, Susangerd, Dezful Fighting

LD091808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Reporting from Abadan's frontlines, PARS has reported that an exchange of fire today between our valiant forces and some of the infidel forces was in progress, with our forces maintaining their superiority.

This report indicates that, during the course of yesterday's engagements near the Abadan-Mahshahr road, an enemy personnel carrier equipped with cannon and an Iraqi border post inside Iraqi territory were destroyed by artillery fire of the Islamic combatants, who also killed several Iraqi mercenaries.

PARS reported from Ahvaz that following last night's comparatively calm situation in Ahvaz, the Iraqi mercenaries and the enemies of the Islamic revolution brought residential areas of Ahvaz under mortar attack at 1100 today. By noon these attacks had wounded five people. One house was damaged.

A Central News Bureau correspondent who had toured Salmaniyeh and Mohammadiyeh villages today on the Abadan axis, quoting guard combatants in this front, reported that as a result of shelling by the artillery of the Islamic revolution on the enemy's positions in Mared village, two enemy tanks, two vehicles and an ammunition dump were destroyed. The guards, quoting their commanders, estimated the enemy's casualties at about 100 dead or wounded.

PARS, quoting Khuzestan's revolution guards headquarters, reported that revolution guards, supported by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, in an attack on the enemy's positions in the west of Susangerd, killed 12 Saddam mercenaries. In the course of this attack, two enemy personnel tents, several trenches, one antiaircraft gun and one truck were destroyed. The report also notes that the enemies of the Islamic revolution resorted to shelling the city of Susangerd with their long-range artillery, inflicting damage on the city's residential areas.

In a contact with Khuzestan's relief and treatment headquarters, we have learned that 16 wounded persons from the Susangerd front and 2 martyrs from [word indistinct] front were transferred to Ahvaz hospitals.

The Central News Bureau has also reported from the Dezful front that, as a result of the mercenaries' shelling of the residential sector of this city today, three Dezful inhabitants were martyred.

10 Dec Report

LD100518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS reports from the Abadan battlefronts, heavy fighting with artillery fire went on yesterday between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and Saddam's mercenaries. According to these reports, sporadic clashes were going on until yesterday afternoon and our own artillery fire had superiority.

The PARS correspondent says in another report from the frontline east of Khuninshahr that the navy's combatants, who are ready to give their lives, have been fighting for 2 days in a heavy battle, which has been carried out with light and heavy weapons. They have been inflicting losses and casualties on Saddam's deceived mercenaries. In these operations, our heroes destroyed one battery and its crew, three mortars on the island of Umm ar-Rasas, one battery with its personnel, a bridge linking Iraq with Umm ar-Rasas, plus four enemy trenches in the vicinity. They also blew up one ammunition dump, which burned for hours. In this battle three combatants of Islam were wounded. According to this report, yesterday the residential areas of Abadan came under enemy mortar fire as a result of which 5 were martyred and 50 wounded.

According to a PARS report from Abadan, the report from Iraq radio on the martyrdom of Mansur 'Ali, resident of Arak, as well as the arrest of Davud Rahnama, resident of Saveh, are mere lies and the aforesaid are present on the Abadan front right now and are fighting the forces of blasphemy and rumormongers.

Fighting in Ahvaz, Abadan

LD101806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to the report of the correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS last night the severest blows inflicted last week on the blasphemous enemy were at the Abadan fronts. This widespread surprise attack which has inflicted heavy losses and damage upon the enemy lasted till 0600 this morning with the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic. From that hour, with the coordinated operations of the helicopters of the Airborne Division and the planes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, heavier casualties were inflicted upon the infidel enemy. In these operations, according to reports we have received continued until about 1400, more than 70 of the forces of blasphemy were killed and a large number of them were wounded. Also, as a result of these coordinated attacks, a number of tanks, three vehicles and one 50-calibre weapon position of the enemies of the Islamic revolution, along with its personnel, was destroyed. In these battles, 10 of the defenders of the Islamic revolution were martyred and 130 were wounded, and 1 helicopter belonging to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was downed, but with the assistance of God, who guards the revolution, no harm was done to its two pilots.

PARS reported from the Abadan-Mahshahr road: This morning two Iraqi helicopters flew over their own destroyed vehicles which had been left behind as the result of the recent artillery fire of our heroic forces and while once again destroying the damaged Iraqi vehicles took a film of their own so-called heroic operations so that they may show it on Baghdad television as a sign of the so-called heroic deeds of the armed forces of Saddam at-Tikriti and the damage which they have inflicted upon the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Central News Bureau report said: Last night the residential parts of Abadan came under the intense fire of the heavy weapons of the enemy as a result of which 5 persons were martyred and more than 30 were wounded. It has been reported from the Khuninshahr front that the defenders of the Islamic revolution continue to attack with artillery fire the aggressive forces stationed in the western part of Khuninshahr and succeeded in destroying one enemy tank and killing its crew.

According to a PARS report the artillery of the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy positions on the Ahvaz front under fire from this morning but no accurate figures have yet been prepared about the damage and casualties inflicted upon the enemy. The artillery attack of the defenders of the revolution still continues.

Also, the relief and treatment headquaters in Khuzestan today announced to PARS: 30 wounded persons from the Susangerd front and 1 wounded person from [name indistinct] front were taken to Ahvaz hospitals.

The Central News Bureau also reported from the Ahvaz front: The fighters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps yesterday succeeded in destroying one enemy missile position at this front by mortar fire. These fighters, during some reconnaissance operations which resulted in the wounding of one of the guards brothers, succeeded in locating one mine-field in this region. According to this report, last Tuesday at the Ahvaz front, 2 tanks, 8 vehicles, 6 cannons, and 7 weapons emplacements were destroyed and 27 of the enemy forces were also killed or wounded.

The Central News Bureau reported from the Susangerd front: In a clash which took place yesterday between the guards brothers and the enemies of the Islamic revolution the revolution guards succeeded in killing nine of the enemy forces. Also at this front, in a joint operation of the guards and military brothers, 16 of the Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 2 of their ammunition tents were destroyed. In these operations two of the guards brothers were wounded and one was martyred.

On the other hand, according to a report of the Central News Bureau, yesterday morning as a result of the intense enemy fire, one maternity hospital in Dezful sustained heavy damage. Also, yesterday afternoon, as a result of the residential areas of the city being hit by artillery shells, all 10 members of one family in Dezful were wounded. According to this report, the wounded persons were immediately taken to a hospital and received treatment.

Attack on Private Vehicles

LD110450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Once again the lackey Iraqi regime has committed a crime, with which it leads the bloodsuckers of history. The aggressive forces of Saddam, the infidel, when they realize that they cannot resist the heroes of the army of Islam, attack defenseless civilians in the cities and on the roads.

According to a PARS report yesterday afternoon one minibus and one private car moving in the vicinity of Ahvaz were attacked by an aggressive Iraqi helicopter. There is no report yet on the actual number of casualties from this foul attack.

Army Support for Clergy

GF091740 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Islamic Society of Ahvaz 92d Armored Division on 9 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "The day the superpowers will celebrate is the day the clergy is taken away from the people--Imam Khomeyni." The weakening of the clergy, who are led by the great, tireless leader, Imam Khomeyni, is a service to the enemies of the Islamic Republic and to the United States. The Islamic Republic was paid for with the blood of 70,000 bloodied martyrs of the Iranian nation. We announce our support for the combatant clergy, who have no aim but to implant the true path of Islam and to denounce the counterrevolutionary elements. We ask all true Muslim revolutionaries who support the imam's policies, the president and the struggling Iranian nation to again reaffirm and strengthen their unbreakable ties with the combatant clergy in this present sensitive time, and we warn all counterrevolutionaries that we will defend Islam, the territorial integrity of Iran and the Government of the Islamic Republic--led by the great leader and idol-breaker, Imam Khomeyni--to the last drop of our blood. May the relationship between the armed forces defending the Islamic Republic and the clergy following the imam's line and being led by him become ever stronger.

TEHRAN REPORTS BATTLE SITUATION ON WESTERN FRONTS

8 Dec Fighting

LD081844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, fighting continued today in Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Zeleh Zard, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Arkavaz, Malekshahi, the Sad-e Ronjankan heights, Kan-e Zur and Shur-e Shirin. The enemy, which has lost its power to resist, shelled the residential areas in villages situated on the roads leading from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb and bombarded them with (?Katyusha) ground-to-ground missiles. The artillery of the ground forces decisively responded to the enemy fire and identified and destroyed enemy positions.

According to this report, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 7 and 8 December destroyed two enemy artillery positions, three ammunition dumps and a mortar-launching position in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and altogether killed a total of 25 aggressive enemy forces. Also, one (?member) of the Iraqi (?airborne division) was captured.

According to another PARS report, from the Gilan-e Gharb front, Islamic revolution (?guards), members of the tribal mobilization forces and infantry personnel, supported by artillery fire carried out intensive operations against enemy positions and trenches. In the (?Avazi) region hand-to-hand and trench-to-trench fighting took place during which the forces of Islam in one onslaught killed 14 of the forces of blasphemy and inflicted considerable damage upon the positions, ammunition stores and trenches of the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

Most of the battle regions in Ilam were relatively calm yesterday and last night with the artillery of each side sporadically firing upon the other side's positions. The defenders of the Islamic revolution have not sustained any casualties or material losses on these fronts in the past 24 hours. No accurate information has been received about the casualties and losses inflicted upon the enemy.

9 Dec Update

LD090446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from a PARS correspondent, on the basis of reports received from the country's western battlefronts up till 2100 last night, yesterday combatants of the Islamic Republic continued to fight enemy forces on all western fronts. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts, fighting was going on with artillery, heavy weapons and mortars.

In Gilan-e Gharb, in addition to exchanges of artillery fire, a group of Islamic revolution guards, members of the oppressed mobilization, as well as the tribal mobilization, with protection from artillery fire, continued face-to-face operations on the frontline.

The PARS report from the western front states: As a result of battery fire from the combatants of the Islamic Republic, two enemy vehicles carrying fuel on the Gilan-e Gharb road, at Naftshahr junction, were set on fire.

Fighting was also continuing on the Sumar and Zeleh Zard fronts; combatants from the gendarmerie, the Islamic revolution guards and the Army of the Islamic Republic answered enemy fire with artillery and mortars.

Iraqi Losses

LD100728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent from the Central News Bureau who has been sent to the battlefronts in the west of the country, fighting with artillery fire and heavy weapons still continued yesterday on the Gilan-e Gharb and Tang-e Hadiyan fronts. The heroes of Islam, with full coordination and their ceaseless operations, pushed the enemy back magnificently and with artillery fire and other heavy weapons destroyed a large number of heavy trucks carrying ammunition and personnel, damaging some others. They also destroyed two enemy tanks. This report states that fighting is still going on in this region.

According to another report, by the Central News Bureau correspondent from Kermanshah, in a night attack by some of the personnel of the tribes mobilization of Mahi Dasht, with the cooperation of the personnel of (?the special force), some vehicles carrying ammunition were destroyed inside Iraqi territory and their occupants were killed.

According to a report by the PARS correspondent from Kermanshah, yesterday sporadic fighting was still continuing on the fronts of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin and Sumar.

The press office of the revolution guards corps in the west of the country has reported to PARS: 50 troops from the Iraqi Ba'th special forces had penetrated the heights of Qasr-e Shirin for reconnaissance operations but they were trapped by the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Of this number, 27 were killed and 2 were wounded.

On the basis of the latest report sent from the Rijab-e Gharb front to the Kermanshah Central News Bureau, the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday evening, in a series of crushing operations, dealt heavy blows to Iraqi mercenaries in the Bozmirabad region. In these attacks five ammunition dumps in a strategic village were set on fire and several enemy-held places were destroyed. The report of the correspondent from the Central News Bureau states: In yesterday's battle on the Rijab front, two brave Iranian combatants were martyred and four others were wounded.

The reports received by PARS up till 1730 yesterday state that in Zeleh Zard and (Dar-e Baluch), brave gendarmerie personnel, with the cooperation of other combatants of Islam, returned enemy fire and inflicted numerous losses on enemy trenches and positions. According to a report by an informed official at the Kermanshah gendarmerie, on the Zeleh Zard front, 30 enemy positions were destroyed by combatants of the Islamic Republic. PARS, quoting the revolution guards corps in the west of the country, has reported that in a series of guerrilla operations on the Rijab front, which was supported by artillery fire from the Army of the Islamic Republic, combatants of the Islamic Republic destroyed five vehicles belonging to Iraqi Ba'th forces while they were being emplaced. In these operations, 30 were killed of the enemy forces.

Commando Operations

LD091802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Fighting continues on the western fronts. According to a PARS report, in the last 24 hours the situation on the western fronts has been relatively more calm in comparison with the last few days.

Engagements in the past 24 hours included an exchange of artillery, mortar shelling and on some fronts close-encounter commando operations. The report indicates that that in the last 24 hours three more enemy personnel on the western fronts have surrendered to the forces of the Islamic Republic. Fighting in (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin, [word indistinct], Malekshahi, Sumar and [word indistinct] was in progress yesterday and today with artillery fire in use against each side's positions.

According to a PARS report, yesterday on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shrin fronts, in the course of a brave operation, Muslim combatants destroyed an enemy ammunition tent, four heavy vehicles, and two ammunition dumps in the upper Kaman Kabud village, so that the smoke from this explosion could be seen for several hours.

According to a PARS report, in the last 24 hours a group of Imam Khomeyni's devotees infiltrated inside Iraq, destroying an Iraqi vehicle and killing and wounding three of its occupants. In another commando operation conducted jointly by the revolution guards and the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, an enemy assembly point, and some positions where six Iraqi mercenaries were deployed were set on fire.

Fighting Continues

LD101728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS correspondents in western regions of the country, fighting in Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Bar-e Balut, Zeleh Zard, (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin, Arkavaz, Malekshahi and the Ponjankan Dam heights is still continuing.

According to these reports, at Shur-e Shirin front near the Iraqi border, the combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with precise artillery fire, destroyed three enemy trucks and their occupants.

At Gilan-e Gharb front, fighting with the use of artillery and mortar launchers and also guerrilla operations, which were intensified yesterday afternoon, continued today and the defenders of the Islamic Republic bravely pounded the enemy positions. The enemy forces used helicopters and rocket launchers. In battles at the Gilan-e Gharb front, one tank, one personnel carrier, three (?positions) and a number of enemy trenches were partially destroyed by the artillery fire of Islam's forces. A number of people occupying these positions were killed. In today's operations a gendarmerie NCO was martyred.

At Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, following the battle which took place in the heights overlooking Zahab, following 24-hours of calm, the Iraqi mercenary invaders suffered losses while two combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and four others were injured. At border points in Ilam front, there were confrontations yesterday and today between the forces of Islam and Saddam's mercenaries. The forces of blasphemy suffered losses and casualties. No exact information on the extent of losses suffered by the enemy has been received, but five of our forces received superficial injuries.

8-10 DEC ANNOUNCEMENTS TO FARS CITIZENS

Firuzabad Revolution Court

GF091354 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Announcement by Islamic Revolution Court of Firuzabad--date not given]

[Text] By the grace of God and upon the request of the residents of this area [Firuzabad] an Islamic revolution court has been established at the governor's office.

The court asks all brothers and sisters of Firuzabad to submit their grievances to this court for redress.

Khomeyni Message Compilation

GF081932 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A committee has been sent up in Shiraz to collect and compile the messages and exhortations of the imam of the nation. The Fars literacy center has requested that people submit every kind of message or advice they have received from the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1961 to the committee. The committee is located in [name indistinct] on [name indistinct] Boulevard, tutorial college (?building), under the name of "committee for the collection and compilation of the imam's sayings."

Kazerun Draftees Called

GF091851 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Communique issued by Kazerun gendarmerie regiment on 9 December]

[Text] All those eligible for service who have graduated in or prior to June 1980 with average grades between 15.8 and 17.1 and have a date of birth in the years 1959-1961 and have already registered with the regiment will be sent for service tomorrow morning. Those who are eligible for service, who reside in Kazerun and who have identity cards issued in Abadan and Khunisnshahr may also contact the regiment to be sent for service provided they have dispatch papers. Absentees will be dealt with according to article 60 of the (?conscription) law.

Jewish Society Contribution

GF091844 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The donations of the people, revolutionary organs and government offices to the war refugee fund has enabled the special aid centers to adequately look after the brothers and sisters who have suffered from the war imposed on the Iranian nation by the blood-thristy Iraqis.

The Shiraz Jewish society has donated 10,000 kilos of rice to the Fars Governorate General's aid committee and has allocated a clinic for medical examinations for the refugees from the imposed war. Ten refugee families have been housed by evacuating a nursery school and another group has been sent to Tehran to be looked after by the Tehran chapter of the Jewish society.

Extension of Coupon Deadline

GF091409 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Announcement by the Shiraz fuel and traffic mobilization headquarters--date not given]

[Text] In view of the fact that some automobile owners have not been able to obtain gasoline coupons, the number of bank branches distributing coupons has been increased and the date for obtaining the coupons has been extended to 16 December. The names of the banks are as follows: Saderat Bank branch atthe Bahar intersection; Saderat Bank branch on Qasr-e Dasht Avenue near Sa'di Theater; Saderat Bank of Shiraz, Bazaar-e Vakil branch and other branches of the Saderat Bank at the Gomrok intersection, [name indistinct] intersection, in Qadamgah and on Marvdashit Avenue. The working hours of the banks have been fixed at 0800 to 1400.

It should be remembered that in order to obtain the coupons, ownership documents, identification cards of [words indistinct]. Those who fail to produce the relevant documents will not be given [word indistinct].

Friday Imam Requests March

GF101801 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed 'Abdulhoseyn Dastgheyb, the Shiraz Friday imam, has invited citizens to hold a march this Friday to show their support for the clergy and theocracy. The following communique has been issued by the Friday imam:

In His exalted name. Hold fast to God's rope and do not become divided. Now that the U.S. plots, implemented by the counterrevolutionaries and aimed at destroying the clergy and turning the people against theocracy--which is the base of our religion--have surfaced, it is the duty of all Muslims to show their support for the clergy--who are the basis of the revolution and will always remain so--and theocracy which is the base of our religion. For this purpose, please assembly at Vakil Mosque on Friday, 12 December, at 0900 where the march will begin and proceed toward the grave of Ahmad bin Musa.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Abdulhoseyn Dastgheyb

BAKHTIAR PLEDGES TO SEPARATE RELIGION, POLITICS

NC091700 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Part II of report on interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar by IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent; time and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Continuing his interview, the IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar: Dr Bakhtiar, Mr Khomeyni claims that he has made a revolution, (?that this revolution is an Islamic one), that the Islamic Republic is the fruit of this revolution and that all shortcomings will end. What is your opinion?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: Do you call this a revolution? The term "Islamic Republic" is basically an empty term; it has no content; it has no meaning. Look at this so-called Islamic Republic which, you say, is the fruit of the Islamic revolution and see for yourself (?that it is meaningless). Its main program is characterized by retrogression: to return to the Stone Age. See what the opinion of the exporters of this revolution is about women, justice, technology and about human relations. [sentence indistinct] This so-called Islamic Republic does not want culture; it does not want civilization. Its justice is the severing of arms and legs, stoning, and placing innocent people against the wall and machinegunning them. Its activity is plundering the belongings of the people. These people who, with their buffoonery, had [words indistinct] the supporters of human rights throughout the world have trampled upon (?all the principles) of human rights, and blood drips from (?all of them). See where we have reached. There was a country in which there was oppression, corruption, and injustice. But, at the same time, it was a country with organizations, and these organizations could have been taken care of. With a correct program corruption could have been wiped out. These organizations could have been put in order. But we saw that not only was nothing done to improve these organizations and not only [words indistinct], but the organizations themselves disintegrated, and corruption spread everywhere. Large numbers of people lost their jobs. I would like to open a parenthesis here and say that [words indistinct] of Western governments, which have relations with Khomeyni's government, (?regret this).

Replying to the IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent, Dr Bakhtiar added: Which government? Is there a government?

What government is this that its president confesses that "my prime minister is an idiot, but I am selecting him because I have to?" Or what kind of a regime is this where in the Majlis--in which the so-called president is in the minority--anyone proposed by him is rejected by these so-called delegates? [Words indistinct] (?cannot be achieved) with the meek and the mighty, Islamic revolution, long live and down with and with the (?killing) of innocent youths.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Mr Bakhtiar, when you return to Iran what will you do about all this confusion? What will you do about all this (?unrest) and chaos? They say that at present there are more than 600,000 weapons in the hands of the people. They say that Iran is filled with subversive foreign elements. What will you do with them?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar replied: I am aware of these difficulties. [Words indistinct] Khomeyni brought all this (?chaos) to the Iranian nation. Undoubtedly governing such a chaotic country is not easy. I think that I (?know what I am capable of doing). But what I do know is that my first duty will be to separate religion from politics.

The correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, they say that Khomeyni's regime has not been able to establish true Islam in Iran. Is this so?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: What I say is that in principle I disagree with the mingling of religion in the country's affairs, be it true Islam or the false Islam of Mr Khomeyni. I have repeatedly said that I will state my opinions, whatever they are, and I will bear the consequences, whatever they may be. I speak with the utmost truth and clarity and I again repeat that I am first a human being, second an Iranian and third a person born into a Muslim family. I am a Muslim and I will remain a Muslim. But first of all what is important for me is humanity and human respect. Everyone knows that even though I respect all the religions of the world, I know that most important of all I am an Iranian, and I am proud of being an Iranian, and I reject that which Khomeyni has brought to Iran under the label of Islam and of revolution and the policy which he follows. This man knows nothing of humanity, nor does he know anything about nationality, nor does he understand politics. I consider Mr Khomeyni a big zero in every aspect.

BAKHTIAR CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF KHOMEYNI REGIME

NC101800 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Part III of report on interview granted by Shahpur Bakhtiar to IRAN TRIBUNE; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, in your opinion will Khomeyni's regime be unable to continue?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: [It can continue] only on the condition that it continues its assassinations, that fear is spread everywhere, and fresh blood is shed. Khomeyni's regime needs fresh blood. As soon as blood is not shed, this accursed person will fall. His mission is bloodshed in Iran. The youths are dying; their blood taints the ground. But what does this matter as far as Khomeyni is concerned? For him it is only important that the people are terrified, that they fear for their own lives and the lives of their dear ones. The mullahs live in the best palaces and houses. They are guarded from above and below. But the youths are falling like autumn leaves so that, as Mr Khomeyni puts it, they can go to paradise in the other world. Actually, they should [words indistinct] because at present in this same world 36 million Iranians are being burned in the fires of hell.

The correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, did Iraq's attack against Iran prevent the fall of Khomeyni's regime?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: I believe that Iraq should not have attacked. The Iranians are patriots. Each Iranian loves his homeland as his life and reacts against any foreign invasion. But Mr Khomeyni should be made to understand that if the people of the country are fighting it is not to defend Khomeyni, but to defend Iran. But you who do not like Iran, you who are more concerned with the Muslim ummah and not the Iranian nation, then what are you doing in Iran? You are yet another foreigner in this country who has occupied our country by force. Go to a place where you can find a Muslim ummah.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Mr Bakhtiar, why did a group say that in this war you sided with Iraq?

In reply, Dr Bakhtiar said: Let me use the language spoken by these criminals in order to say that this is [words indistinct]. I issued a statement and (?signed) it. I am not a man to go back on what I said. I say once again: Between Khomeyni and Saddam, I choose Saddam. But with regard to Iran and Iraq, there is no room for discussion. Definitely Iran is my homeland, and I consider Iran above any other place. But in the war between Saddam and Khomeyni, Mr Khomeyni is to blame because he is the one who has always wanted to export his false revolution. Khomeyni wanted to start a war between Shi'ites and Sunnis. For years Shi'ites and Sunnis lived peacefully in Iran and elsewhere; there were no differences between them. Even Bani-Sadr said this, that "we should export this Islamic revolution abroad." If you see that your neighbor (?is threatening) your home, will you not take steps? If someone wants to set you afire, will you allow him to do anything he pleases? [sentence indistinct] Naturally he will react, and the result will be the Iran-Iraq war. In this war neither Ahmad Khomeyni nor Mr Bani-Sadr will be martyred, but a group of innocent and [words indistinct] people and our youths are the ones who are killed in this war.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Mr Bakhtiar, does the National Resistance Movement of Iran, of which you are the leader, follow the objectives of De Gualle, leader of the French national resistance front?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar replied: My objective, as that of De Gualle, has been and continues to be the saving of the homeland from the claws of the enemy. In my opinion the Gestapo treated the French more humanely than the way that Mr Khomeyni and his (?mad) associates treat the Iranian nation. See what happened in the German courts and what is happening in the courts of the mullahs. These people know nothing of law and legality. They slaughter the people like hens. There is neither court nor defense. Only the person who has money can be saved from death. These plunderers thirst for blood and money. Hangings, life imprisonments and other imprisonments are all [word indistinct]. Do you not know these things?

At this point the correspondent asked: They say that following the uprising of the (?young officers) and their struggle with Khomeyni's regime--something which Mr Khomeyni referred to as a coup attempt, naming you as the main element of the coup--some of your associates were martyred. Some of those executed were from the Bakhtiari tribe. Is this true?

In reply Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: Unfortunately, following the uprising of our brave officers, 140 people were executed. About 500 were imprisoned, 25 of whom were from the Bakhtiari tribe and my relatives, and some of them have a number of children. On their own, they formed networks to save Iran from Khomeyni's claws. They did this themselves and they will do so again. They do not refuse to sacrifice their lives for the homeland's deliverence. In this struggle Kurds, Turks, tribes, southerners, northerners, easterners and westerners all joined hands in unity.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, what is your opinion on the Kurdish problem? If you return to Iran are you willing to give the Kurds autonomy?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: As far as Kordestan is concerned, the problem is very sensitive because the problem concerns both sides of the border. Earlier I had stated my opinion with regard to the Kurds. In the framework of Iran, the country of Iran, and the laws of Iran they will be granted cultural, linguistic and economic freedom. But the slightest proposal which might have the slightest reference to separation from Iran or, for instance, to Kordestan's independence, is unacceptable. I do not think that they desire this. The Kurdish people themselves do not want this. Of course, Mr Khomeyni's treatment of the Kurds, like his other actities, is inhumane and oppressive.

The correspondent asked: Do you think that Khomeyni's mistakes will finally throw our country into the lap of communism?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: It might be to the benefit of communism too, but at any rate it is to Iran's detriment. Naturally, when the people are dissatisfied (?with one side) they (?will) turn to the other.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Is it true that in [words indistinct] of January 1978 you ordered the bombing of a (?machinegun) plant?

Dr Bakhtiar said: (?Yes). This was one of the [?actions] which I took. I issued this order in order to prevent the arms' depot from falling into the hands of a bunch of lackeys. I do not believe that I made a mistake. It is sufficient to look at what happened in our country after that in order to see that I was right.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Please talk about the possible future regime in Iran, and on what type of regime Iran will have after the overthrow of Khomeyni's regime? Do you agree with the return of the imperial regime in view of the fact that you have stated that the 1906 constitution should be taken into consideration? Do you not think that the imperial regime is an arbitrary and [word indistinct] regime?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: I believe that one principle prevails in all developed countries in the world: It is called "national sovereignty." If the nation is sovereign and if sovereignty belongs to the nation, then the nation itself should determine its destiny and state what kind of regime it accepts. From the time of Dr Mossadeq to the present, I have never altered my opinion on this. What is important to me is the content of a regime. The former or outward appearance is of no importance. Therefore, the fact that whether a monarchical regime, a republic or something else should be established is not important to me, and I do not think that it is important for the Iranian nation either. What is important for the people of Iran is which regime will ensure justice and freedom and which regime will guarantee the progress and welfare of the nation. I believe in the Constitution and, at the same time, I believe that if the Constitution had been implemented today there would not be a difficulty named Khomeyni. These imposters [words indistinct]. The Constitution was trampled; always and (?everywhere). Not in one case, not in two or three cases. Not for 1, 10 or 20 years. The contents of our Constitution remained only on paper. As far as this was concerned all my cries were in vain. We always knew what ills would befall Iran if the Constitution is trampled upon and what irreparable things can take place. Even in 1977 we prepared the (?three) signatured letter and demanded that the Constitution be implemented. I am not an opportunist. I have never been after rank and (?glory). I was not an opportunist to go and kiss Khomeyni's hand and to say that I agree with the false and new-fangled Islamic Republic so that I can gain something tomorrow. No! I am not a man for such things and the [word indistinct]. I wanted the basic law to be implemented and if it was implemented, these (?incidents) would not have taken place.

A few days before the declaration of the Islamic Republic, I clarified my position and stated that I will not cast a vote for the Islamic Republic.

I stayed with my position until the last day. Therefore, for me, this Islamic Republic has never existed and will never exist. This Islamic Republic and this so-called Islamic revolution were (?Western) [word indistinct] and I was never [words indistinct] (?fooled) by this inauspicious [word indistinct]. The Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic is a black [word indistinct] which should be wiped from the history of Iran.

Continuing, Dr Bakhtiar said: But if [you want to say] that I mean to return to the Aryamehri regime, never! History will not repeat itself. All the struggles during my political life were in opposition to this. What I believe is that, first, an interim government should be formed--(?I have spoken, recorded and conveyed to everyone about the basic principles of the program of this government). This interim government is the only solution which grants the people the possibility to think about their future government themselves. In view of the Constitution, they can add whatever they want to it, [words indistinct], or alter it. [Words indistinct] and I think that a discussion on which type of regime is better--republic or monarchy--is a useless discussion. In your opinion and in the opinion of all those who support freedom and justice [words indistinct]. [sentence indistinct]

The continuation of the interview granted by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar to the correspondent of IRAN TRIBUNE, published in America, will be carried in our program tomorrow.

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ON PESHMERGA OPERATIONS

JN101727 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Mahabad: News received from Mahabad says that on 8 December 1980, Phantom planes belonging to the so-called Iranian Islamic Republic regime committed crimes in Kordestan when they attacked [words indistinct] in Mahabad [words indistinct].

On the same day, clashes took place between the government forces and the frontline peshmergas in [name indistinct] region, which is 5 km from Mahabad. The state radio claimed that 10 Kurds were killed and that 2 elements of the revolutionary committees of Urumiyeh were also killed. As is customary, this is not the first time the regime makes such allegations.

During these clashes, the frontline peshmergas confronted the enemy and (?killed) 70 and wounded 30 of the enemy's men. Three military vehicles were also destroyed. Two peshmergas were martyred: These are Faruq Tahiri and Mustafa Qahramani. Four other peshmergas were wounded.

We extend our condolences to the two martyrs' families and all peshmergas of the Kurdish Democratic Party. We pledge that we will take revenge and will continue our struggle along the path they followed until self-rule and democracy are attained in Iran's Kordestan.

Sardasht: News received from Sardasht says that a few days ago, Phantom planes belonging to the so-called Islamic Republic regime strafed the villages of Mirabad, (Gwizali) and Kamand, inflicting heavy material damages and wounding a number of people. Latest reports say that three of the wounded were martyred.

Also, in Mirabad village [words indistinct]. He is aged 16. We extend our condolences to the martyrs' families and all Kordestan martyrs' families.

Saqqez: Information reaching the Voice of Iranian Kordestan says that a few days ago, the peshmergas of martyr (Qarah Daghi) and the group of martyr (Ibrahim Bahran Pur), in cooperation with the group of martyr ('Aziz Waysi), ambushed a force [words indistinct] between the city of [name indistinct] and Divandarreh.

[Words indistinct] of the enemy were killed or wounded. The spoils seized by the peshmergas were four guns [words indistinct], two handgrenades [words indistinct]. The peshmergas returned safely to base.

NVOI ATTACKS AFGHANS OPERATING WITHIN IRAN

GF081618 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "There Is No Place in Our Revolutionary Country for Counter-revolutionary Afghans"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: All progressive, nationalist and religious forces as well as all the realists in our country have for some time been asking for an end to the damaging activities of the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs in our country. Our nation is justly worried about our homeland being used to train counterrevolutionary gangs and terrorists and other groups who have escaped Afghanistan. These groups return to Afghanistan under the guise of Islam and burn industrial establishments, schools, hospitals, and mosques and poison innocent children and skin helpless people.

These counterrevolutionary gangs are not only operating in Afghanistan but are also active through various means in our country. Their activities in our country include theft, highway robbery and murder. These Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs also play an important role in smuggling heroin and opium. As you know, these groups are specially trained and armed by the Chinese Maoists and are then sent on missions to smuggle narcotics. According to well-informed sources, China is one of the major sources of narcotics in the world. Profits from this inhuman activity exceed $1 billion (?per year).

In recent days the terrorist activities of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have been discussed in the Majlis. The deputy from Zahedan in his speech again asked for an end to the activities of these murderers in our land. He said that Afghan counterrevolutionary groups freely cross the Iranian border, which is not protected very well. He criticized the authorities for not paying any attention to this important matter. The Zahedan deputy informed (?the assembly) that investigations reveal that the source of most of the murders and plunder in Sistan va Baluchestan can be traced to the offices of these so-called Afghan Islamic revolutionary fighters.

According to the Zahedan deputy, there are many documents that show the links between the so-called Afghan mojahedin and the United States, from which they receive their arms and money. These are the same groups that unfortunately have opened offices in Zabol and Zahedan. The offices at the moment are centers for dealing in and smuggling of currency and heroin. One of their jobs is transporting Savakists, professional assassins and political plotters to Iran to carry out activities against our Islamic Republic.

It is interesting that, considering all this, these smugglers and murderers call themselves Islamic fighters. The Zahedan deputy correctly said that such uncontrolled activities by these counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs in our country will add to Iran's problems. He is right. The unhindered activities of Afghan gangs in our country [word indistinct] will cause many problems for our nation, not only because of their murder, plunder and smuggling, but also because they cooperate with all the other counterrevolutinary groups and those who oppose the existence of our Islamic Republic.

The transformation of our homeland into the scene of activity for these groups has darkened our relationship with the DRA, which is not only our brother nation but is also a Muslim and neighboring country. Revolutionary Afghanistan is an ally and natural friend in the struggle against imperialism. Afghanistan has repeatedly announced that the Afghan nation is starting a new life with peace and friendship with its neighbors. Afghanistan has repeatedly suggested discussion and eventual signing of a mutual cooperation (?treaty) and asked for growth in relations between the two countries.

While our country is in turmoil, the imposed war and counterrevolutionary plots of world-devouring imperialism make it the duty of all true revolutionary forces to pay close attention to their conduct with respect to their friends and enemies. We should not separate ourselves from our true friends. The logic of the revolution shows that we must have friendly relations with them. One of the steps toward forming such a relationship with the brother, friendly and Muslim DRA would be to end the damaging activities and murders by the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs in our homeland.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

7 Dec Commentary

GF081239 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 December carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Reveal the Real Face of the Liberal Bourgeoisie," which said the Iranian liberal bourgeoisie is trying to return world-devouring U.S. imperialism to Iran. It is especially active at this time. Its largest weapon, as we know, is issuing rumors initiated by U.S. imperialist sources. The main aim of these rumors is the weakening of the true revolutionary defenders and real friends of the Islamic Republic headed by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

One of the undeniable truths of the revolution is the role played by the mojahedin and Tudeh supporters. These true revolutionary forces for years fought against the hated regime of the wretched shah. During the imposed war and in spite of all the activities of some authorities, all these true children of the nation are still fighting and adding pages to the glorious history of the nationalist struggle of the Iranian nation.

As we have seen, these true forces have been the subject of the plots of liberal "conciliators" since the beginning of the revolution. The supporters of the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran have always been the spearhead of the struggle against the true revolutionary forces. The representatives of these groups in government organizations have always played a direct role in organizing the fight against the true revolutionary parties and organizations.

The other targets of the attacks of the liberal bourgeoisie, counterrevolution and those acting in the guise of clergymen are Iranian friends abroad, especially the Soviet Union. These forces have published many false rumors in their newspapers about the Soviet Union and continue to do so. Following the imposed war, people like Qotbzadeh, Yazdi and Chamran used the CIA to issue rumors such as support for Iraq by the Soviet Union. Mr Chamran's radio service has been the most active and has issued information that even U.S. AWACS systems cannot discover.

Time has shown that the truth is contrary to the rumors that have come forth from the followers of Brzezinski's Zionist policies. Our president has reiterated that there is no evidence regarding the rumor about Soviet Union's supplying Iraq with military equipment. In an interview Rafsanjani assured people that the Soviet Union has denied Iraq's request for arms, and this has been also reported to him by some Arab leaders. This act by the Soviet Union is not only a blow to the liberal bourgeoisie but also demonstrates complete support for our Islamic Republic. Those who unknowingly fall in the trap of U.S. imperialism and its agents deal the greatest blow to the existence of the Islamic Republic by their actions.

8 Dec Commentaries

TA090932 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 December carried three commentaries.

The first, entitled "The Homemade Maoists and the Compromising Liberals Act in the Same Line," said the followers of Brzezinski's line and the agents of the policy of this Zionist enemy of freedom and the Iranian revolution operate in different spheres. At the same time the Maoists by creating tumult and by raising ultraleftist slogans implement that self-same policy of Brzezinski. For the Maoists it is not important with what groups they are dealing and whether these groups receive their instructions from the CIA or the British intelligence service. At one time or another the homemade Maoists made Kordestan, Gonbad and Azarbayjan targets of their attacks and attempted to exploit the pure national sentiments of the people and the problems arising from every popular and anti-imperialist revolution against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Currently the center of activity of these gentlemen is directed toward Sistan va Baluchestan. In recent months Sistan va Baluchestan Province has been transformed into the center of suspicious activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary groups as well. The Maoists participate actively in every incident such as killing the revolution guards, holding demonstrations against the government and implementing the various devilish plans of the United States and Ziaul Haq. They carry out all their adventures and treacherous acts under the guise of supporting the people and under the mask of ultra-leftist slogans. We are confident that the patriotic and valiant people of Sistan va Baluchestan will unmask the homemade Maoists, these agents of Brzezinski and Ziaul Haq. One should be vigilant in the face of the activity of these groups, who in fact along with the liberal-bourgeois attempt to implement Brzezinski's policy.

The second commentary, entitled "The Stepping Up of Unjust Attacks on the True Forces of the Revolution," said when we review the conspiratorial, divisive and subversive acts of the liberal-bourgeois and remnants of the former regime, and compare them with the nonsense of the West's propaganda organization, we see that all these acts emanate from a single source and pursue a single goal, and that is overthrowing the system of the Islamic Republic and establishing a regime dependent on the West in our liberated country. In this connection the MIZAN newspaper has a bigger share than others in sowing discord among and spreading poison at the true revolutionary forces and the real followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist policy. "In order to sow discord the West's propaganda organizations constantly announce that leftist forces will very shortly assume power in Iran." Within our country, too, certain circles who are linked with these organizations with thousands of visible and invisible threads, have aimed the sharp edge of their attacks at these true and committed forces.

When we look through the pages of the MIZAN newspaper we could probably find mention of the United States in some instances. "However, all its articles and the sharp edge of its attacks are aimed at the true revolutionary forces within and the real friends of the revolution and of Iran abroad, and foremost of all at the Soviet Union." The enemies of the Iranian revolution are all exerting their efforts to implement the devilish plans of U.S. imperialism. In such circumstances it is the duty of our homeland's people and particularly of the responsible and committed officials to rise in defense of the true and committed forces in the face of the joint plots of our enemies. We should all rise, hand in hand, in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution. We should distinguish well friends from enemies, and should neutralize the plots of the enemies in a single united, popular and anti-imperialist front.

The third commentary, entitled "Oil and the Imposed War on Our Country," stated that Washington is aggravating by all means the war imposed on our country. It is attempting to gain control of the oil resources of the Persian Gulf countries by exploiting this war and under the pretext of establishing stability in the region. Whereas not only has no one made such a request from the United States but they have warned it to leave the people of this region alone. The Carter Administration has resorted to every plot in order to secure maximum profits for the oil monopolies. Currently in U.S. policy the oil of the Near East is irrevocably linked to military adventures, and in order to gain control over oil the United States intends to resort to military force. Toward this end it is making use of its puppets in the oil exporting countries, namely, those OPEC countries in which the oil cartel possesses strong positions.

The oil kings and directors of the U.S. industrial-military complex have an interest in military clashes, especially in oil-rich areas, so that by taking advantage of the reduction in oil production they would be able to sell their oil reserves at astronomical prices in the world market, and at the same time gain new profits from selling American weapons. It is not without reason that the United States exerts its efforts to sow discord in OPEC and creates problems in the fact of the anti-imperialist activities of this organization. On the eve of the OPEC conference, scheduled to be held in Jakarta, the United States is attempting to strengthen the right wing of OPEC and exploit it in connection with oil pricing and production. Despite the increased problems due to the imposed war on our country, the OPEC countries' nations will fight resolutely against the oil monopolies until final victory.

BRIEFS

BORAZJAN'S NEW MAYOR--'Alireza Ta'siri was chosen as the new mayor of Borazjan and has taken over office from the previous mayor, who was removed from this position on the orders of the governor-general of Bushehr. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80 GF]

SHIRAZ CUSTOMS STATISTICS--During the month of November, 36 tons of goods worth 3.6 million rials have been exported through the Shiraz customs and 3.351 tons of goods have been imported. The total value of all the goods cleared by customs during the course of the month was 197 million rials, and the total earnings of customs for this period were 33.9 million rials. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80 GF]